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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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Daily, by mail, in advance.....8 00
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Tri-Weekly.....5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy.....2 00
In clubs of five or over.....1 50
☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

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1 square, on regular weekly publication.....	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00
do do 2 times a week.....	00	00	00	00	00
do do 3 times.....	00	00	00	00	00

Each additional square, one-half the above price.
Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
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Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others in advance.
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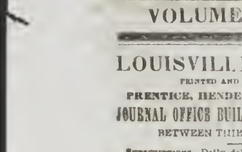
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertising will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any change made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelop,
ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.
By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instrument, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately, and effectually.* This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Box 4586.
a5 d1y



Cincinnati Venereal Hospital,
Established in the year 1850,
FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,
And under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the west.
DR. E. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, and for the last 8 years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. E. R. Reynolds, late of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure of private diseases can be obtained without the use of mercury or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 6 to 48 hours. Gleet cured in 3 to 10 days. Stricture cured in 1 to 8 weeks. Nocturnal emissions stopped in 3 to 6 days. Seminal weakness cured in 2 to 8 weeks. Syphilis in its primary stage cured in 3 days. Secondary symptoms cured in 1 to 8 weeks. Skin disease cured in 1 to 8 weeks. Impotency restored in 1 to 4 weeks. All diseases of a private nature treated with unparalleled success, male or female.
Dr. Bonaparte's great work on private diseases, the private guide to health, is bequeathed to all, male and female in the old and young should read this book. It will enlighten those who grope in darkness. Price 25 cents, sent by mail.
Dr. Bonaparte's Celebrated Preventive never has nor never will fail—married ladies too feeble to bear children, except at the hazard of life, should be in possession of this invention. Price reduced to $5.
Dr. Bonaparte's French Patent Male Safe! It is perfectly safe and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price of the French Patent Male Safe is $1 the single one, $5 for half dozen, $9 for dozen, sent by mail.
☞ Madame Lorier's Female Monthly Pills are a safe and reliable remedy for suppressions and all female diseases. Ladies should not use them during pregnancy, as they will produce miscarriage. Price $1 per box—extra fine $5—sent to any address by mail.
Drs. B. & R. are the most successful, and are unquestionably acknowledged to be the champion and and king of venereal disease, and the only Doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the sick and afflicted who have been cautioned from an early age of youth to witness the various diseases which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress, through a long career of profound study, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansion of the wealthy, and to the unparalleled beyond a doubt the vast sacrifice of humanity, they determined to select the generative system as their particular study, and to devote whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of those important functions. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or a postage stamp.
Call, or address
DR. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,
No. 183 Sycamore street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, east side,
Cincinnati, O.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. fl6 lw6tdiv

☞ Change of Firm.
T. SHANKS & CO. have associated W. A. GAILBREATH with their firm, and purchased the stand of SMITH & GMIR, on Main street, between Third and Fourth, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business. Connected with their house they have a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and would be glad to see their old friends.
T. SHANKS,
H. T. HORD,
W. A. GAILBRAITH.
July 13, 1860.—dtf

10,000 BAGS SHELLED CORN.
I HAVE on hand and to arrive 10,000 bags prime shelled Corn, in new jusewed gunnies, which is for sale at lowest cash rates.
SAM'L M. PARKER,
At Wellar & Parker's, east side Sixth st.,
m31 dtf between Main and Market

REMOVAL.
CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Notions, Variety & Fancy Goods,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 635 south side of Main, 3 doors from Fifth street.
OUR stock of Goods being too large for the season, we have concluded to take in payment for Goods the stock of all the dissolving firms in the United States that were in good standing the 1st of the month except the notes of the banks of Illinois lately thrown out by the Bankers at Chicago.
Our stock of CHRISTMAS TOYS is quite complete.
CANNON, SHERRILL & CO.
m27 dtf

38 BBLS SPIRITS TURPENTINE just received per steamer John Raine and for sale by
TYLER & MARTIN.
a9

HARVEST KEGS.—15 dozen oak Harvest Kegs, 1 and 2 gallons—also a full assortment of Demijohns, all sizes, just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON.
a30 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

OAK WELL BUCKETS.—50 dozen Oak Well Buckets, various kinds, just received and for sale low by
ORRIN RAWSON.
a30 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

BRANDY—
10 Hhpes A. Belmette Brandy;
10 Hhpes Cognac do;
20 Hhpes Rochelle do;
25 Hhpes Grand, Depuy, & Co. Brandy;
25 bbls N. Y. do;
In store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.
a28

COCOA-NUTS—4,000 fresh Cocoa-Nuts in store and for sale by
V. D. GAETANO & CO.
a16

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Will find a well-assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at No. 429 Main street, which can be purchased for cash or produce for less than goods have ever before been sold in this market by purchasers are by prompt-paying customers on short time.
PRATHER & SMITH.
a1

Dolmouico Champagne.
I have just received 25 cases of the above celebrated Champagne, which I shall sell in quantities to suit purchasers.
J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

CHAMPAGNE 25 boxes assorted quarts, pints, and octaves in store and for sale low by
WM. GAY.
m12

SUGAR—225 hhds fair to strictly prime in store and for sale by
H. W. GOOD.
a21

MACKEREL—200 whole and ½ bbls No. 1, 2, and No. 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by
ANDW. BUCHANAN & CO.
m14

COFFEE—350 bags prime Rio received per Magenta and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB BRO.
m28

SUGAR—
200 bhds fair to prime Sugar;
50 bbls White Refined do;
In store and for sale by
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.
m27

RICE—30 casks received per sunbeam and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.
m27

CORN—300 bags prime in store and for sale by
CASTLEMAN, MERRELL, & CO.
131

REFINED SUGARS—250 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars in store and for sale by
ANDW. BUCHANAN & CO.
m29

GOLDEN SIRUP, MAPLE MOLASSES, AND LOUIS SIRUP, in 10-gallon kegs and on regular oil, for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.
m14

POTATOES—300 bbls Northern Potatoes, nine varieties, just received and for sale by
TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 149 Fourth s

RIO COFFEE—191 bags strictly prime Eastern Rio Coffee received this day per mailboat and for sale by
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.,
a Corner Second and Washington sts.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES—A few bushels of choice Dried Peaches and Apples just received at the Woodcock Ware and Broom Store, 548 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville.
ORRIN RAWSON,
m6 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

PROPYLAMINE, a new remedy for Rheumatism, prepared and for sale by
THOS. F. JENKINS & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
m30 Corner of Third and Main sts.

GRAIN BAGS—5,000 seamless Bags 3 and 2½ bushel (Fort Pitt brand) received per steam boat Marmora and for sale by
JOHN F. HOWARD & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers,
m8 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

SUNDRIES
500 bushels Black seed Oats;
500 bbls Northern Potatoes;
250 sacks do do;
50 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;
100 do Blue Grass do;
150 do choice Apples;
40 firkins Butter;
5 bbls roll do;
10 bbls sweet Cider;
25 bales Hops;
500 bbls Flour; for sale by
m27 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO.

New Books.
THE Latest Publications of the day, at
CLARKE'S,
n10 Mozart Hall.

Cedar Chests.
17 CEDAR CHESTS in store and for sale at reduced prices to close the consignment by
ORRIN RAWSON.
m13 338 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

JAVA COFFEE—100 mats fine old arriving and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.
a27

SAFES—Libbe's chilled iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with his celebrated combination lock on them, in store and for sale at the manufacturer's price by
W. R. BELKNAP & CO.
a10

RIO COFFEE—40 tcs good to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.
m14

MEDICAL.

The Early Physical Degeneracy
OF
AMERICAN PEOPLE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute,
A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.
☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in the most gentlemanly language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS AND GUARDIANS especially, detailing scientific and reliable aid and treatment for cure.
It will be sent by mail on receipt of *two* 3-cent *stamps*
☞ PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! fail not to send and obtain this book.
☞ YOUNG MEN! fail not to send and get this book.
☞ LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.
A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community deeming at least hundreds yearly of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation, and Exhaustion; Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathings on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs, great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis, and sore Throat; shaking of the Hands and Limbs; aversion to society and to business or study; dimness at Eyesight; loss of Memory; dizziness of the Head; Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Lumbago, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; Irregularity of the Bowels; diseased sections of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fluor Albus, &c.; Hysteria, Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Nervous Spasms.
Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and the most dreadful and wily form of Consumption of the *Spinal Nerves*, known as *Tubes Dorsalis*, and *Tabes* (pleuritica, have itself *sui* and *origin* in diseases of *Private Secretion*. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms *only*.
Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution, is now engaged in treating this class of unfortunate maladies with the most astonishing success. This treatment adopted by the Institution is new; it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their home, in any part of the country, from accurate description of their case, by letter, and have the medicines sent them by mail or express. Printed interrogatories will be forwarded on application.
☞ Consumption, Catarrh, and diseases of the Throat cured as well at the *home of patients* as at the Institution by sending the Cold Medicated *Inhaling Balsamic Vapors*, with full directions and ample directions for their use, and *correspondence invited.*
☞ Patients applying for *interpretations* or *advice* must enclose return stamp *in their letter.*
☞ The attending physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. of each day, Sundays excepted.
Address DR. ANDREW STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution and Physician for diseases of the Heart, Throat, and Lungs, 86 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

TO FEMALES.
MRS. DOCTRESS STONE,
THE MATRON OF THE INSTITUTION,
Who is thoroughly read and posted in the pathology of the many afflictions and private maladies peculiar of more modern origin, will devote exclusive attention to this class of diseases peculiar to her sex.
☞ The Ascendant Medicati Domine, a most important *preventive for* FEMALES, sent by express for $5.
Females can consult Mrs. Doctress Stone *confidentially* by letter or personally. Address
MRS. N. O. STONE, M. D.,
Matron to the Institution,
oct7 deodly Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

308. 308.
FOR GOOD MATTRESSES,
UPHOLSTERY WORK,
AND
WINDOW-SHADES OF SUPERIOR STYLE,
GO TO MARCELLUS & LENTSCH'S,
Jefferson street, north side,
Between Third and Fourth.
☞ AWNING GOODS of every style and quality
☞ AWNINGS made and put up to order.
All cordly

GEORGE T. SHAW.....DICK PORTER.

"ROUND THE CORNER"

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.

MEALS at all hours of the day and night. Our Larder is supplied with Fish, Meat, Poultry, Game, and Oysters, the best in the market. In our Saloon are to be found the imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of the Choicest Brands.
Sole agents in Kentucky for J. J. Rand's celebrated Chicago and Milwaukie X. XX. and XXX Pale Cream and Stock Ales; wholesale, in barrels and half barrels, or by the bottle.
Call "ROUND THE CORNER."
o12 lyd&tf

REMOVAL.
Brandies & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,
HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river.
BRANDIES & CRAWFORD.

POWDER
OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by
DAVIS & SPEED, Agents for the Manufacturers.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2, 1859.
MESSRS. DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder Co., Louisville:
GENTS—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.
ARTHUR McDOWELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Sawyer.
I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain.
H. FOSKIT.
We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very cleanly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully,
GEORGE W. WOMACK,
J. FRY LAWRENCE,
E. P. HUDDLESON,
H. A. KNEASTER,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR,
A. BURNS.
se7 dtf

FRENCH'S HOTEL
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort st.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory, or at a Bar-ber's Shop and Bath-Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
de9 dly

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c
I am now receiving NEW GOODS, just purchased, and would most respectfully ask a call from my friends, to purchase for cash. Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, and Spices.
I have also in store a very large and complete stock of Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, and will offer inducements to those wishing to purchase for cash or prompt dealers on time.
EDWARD WILDER, 414 Main st.
m4

DRIED FRUIT—A choice article peeled and unpeeled Peaches, Dried Apples, and French and Oermen Prunes in store and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
m6

CHEESE—A full supply just received of Hamburg, Western Reserve, Nutmeg, English Dairy, Pine Apple, and Sap Sago Cheese.
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
m6

NEW FISH—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in whole and ½ half bbls and kits. No. 1 Salmon in bbls and kits. No 1 Whitefish in half bbls; superior article Goshen in drums and No. 1 scaled Herring, in store and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
m6

N. O. SUGAR—500 bbls fair to choice in store and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.
m6

Farmers' and Mechanics'
TOOLS.
Plows, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, Waiters, Chairs, Hames, Hooks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Locks, Bells, Latches, Reticles, Cassors, &c., wholesale and retail by
A. McBRIDE,
No. 221 Third st., Louisville, Ky.
mar2

RIO COFFEE—311 bags good fair to prime arriving and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.
a13

ST. JAMES SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St. James Sugar-House Molasses in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
(a13)

TO BROOM-MAKERS.
50,000 GOOD BROOM HANDLES, well reasoned
1,500 lbs best quality Broo n Cord;
625 lbs best quality Sewing Twine;
250 lbs best quality colored Sewing Twine;
350 lbs best quality plated Wire;
200 bbls Cut Tacks, Broom Needles, &c.;
Just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store, 548 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, and for sale by [fl wl6d] ORRIN RAWSON.

CORN—
198 sacks mixed shelled Corn;
438 do White do do;
In new reasoned gunnies; receiving per Jeffersonville Railroad and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.
m16

APPLES—75 bbls Apples just received and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—20 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars received per steamer Eunice and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO
a4

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St. James Sugar House Molasses in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
a4

PRIME SUGAR—45 hhds *on consignment* and for sale by
A. SMITH SPEED, Main st.,
[ap6 tue]

CHOICE PICKLES AND CATCHUPS—English and American Pickles, Catchups, Sauces, Preserves, Oils, Gelatine, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c., just received and for sale by [ad]
HIBBITT & SON.

RICE—15 casks rice received and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SUNDRIES
220 bags Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers;
100 bales No. 1 Batting;
40 do Extra do;
75 do No. 2 do;
50 bags with 50 Carpet Chain;
25 do colored do do;
100 do Candle Wicks;
5 do Wrapping do; for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

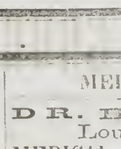
COFFEE—75 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.
a15

WHITE FISH in half bbls for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.
m23

RIO COFFEE—500 bags good fair Rio Coffee landing per steamer Bastile and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.
m21

MEDICAL.

DR. HALL'S
Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
CONDUCTED ON THE PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL DES VENERIENS, PARIS.



Where those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancer, Scrofula, etc., and Consumptive patients, because of the Religious persecution they have suffered in Paris, etc. By the system it is proved that the worst of disease can be cured in as entire manner the quickness of cure, and at as little expense as in a common cold or slight bowel complaint, while insufficient persons are ill, sending away their patients in helplessness, and giving them up only from their own inconsistency, complete and per manent cures are constantly being effected at this Infirmary.
YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes more of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting them for the duties of life. Either business or society. The evil effects of these early habits, or the excesses of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical energies, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of man and so, the pleasures of life are ruined, the object of marriage frustrated, and evidence itself rendered a train of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should reflect that in making immediate application, to Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.
DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS.—No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstrual obstructions, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and safe remedy. Price, per mail, $1 and one postage stamp.
Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.
Medicine sent to any address.
☞ Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
d24 dtf L. HALL, M. D.

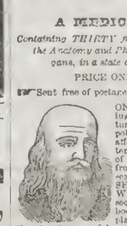
This is really a Good Medicine, warranted to Cure.

Rio Island, Redford, Va., Nov. 1, 1861.
MESSRS. DOWE & CO.—Gentlemen: I used about one-fourth of a bottle of your Turf Oil upon the back of my horse, the worst case I almost ever saw, entirely raw, a place nearly as large as my hand, and this simple application (I only applied it once) cured it up entirely and permanently. I am satisfied of the quickness of its curative properties, and I think it more prompt and efficacious than anything of the kind I ever used, and I have sold thousands of bottles of other preparations for similar purposes.
Respectfully,
P. BONDURANT.

SCOTT COUNTY, VA., JANUARY, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: My old wife, about 70 years of age while hewing stile with a broadaxe, split the call of the leg open down to the bone, about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting an artery. I took the artery up for her and continued to bleed until cold and stiff. I had to give him hot brandy. I could not sew it up, but substituted a piece of linen with your Turf Oil and laid it on the cut. I did not expect him, on account of his age, ever to be able to walk again. I continued to dress the wound two or three weeks with the Turf Oil. In six weeks the cut was entirely well, and he was at work again.
Very respectfully, CLAIBORNE JONES.
Messrs. DOWE & CO., Richmond, Va.

For sale by CARY & TALBOT,
EDWARD WILDER,
W. SPRINGER & BRO.,
THOS. SCORCH,
GEO. W. HART,
And all Druggists and Country Merchants in the State.
may17 dly

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1850.
For the Cure of all Private Diseases,
BY
A MEDICAL REPORT,
Containing THIRTY fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs, &c. &c. &c.
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.
☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ☜



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[GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL. R. SHOPMAN, } Editors.
JAS. S. WALLACE,
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861.

☞ We invite attention to the letter of N. Wright which we publish this morning. Mr. W. is one of the very worthiest citizens of Ohio, and as a religious journalist is widely and favorably known in Kentucky and the South generally.

☞ For the third time since the beginning of the revolution in the South, the Legislature of Kentucky convenes to-day in special session.

When first convened, the Legislature appealed "to our Southern brethren to stay the work of revolution," and "return and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our forefathers, hallowed by the recollections of a thousand noble deeds"; protested "against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and inexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country"; and applied to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the National Constitution, requesting the Legislatures of all the other States to join in this application, and at the same time appointing delegates to a preliminary conference at Washington. Having done this, the Legislature adjourned to a specified day.

When the Legislature met again pursuant to adjournment, it found, that, whilst, meanwhile, the General Government had acted in conformity to the protest of Kentucky, the seceding States had rejected scornfully and recklessly the appeal addressed to them, and, in contempt of every dissuasion and of every warning, were still rushing forward headlong in the path of causeless and unjustifiable revolution. The Legislature, thus reassembled, found, moreover, that, although no slaveholding State had responded to the movement of Kentucky in favor of a National Convention, three non-slaveholding States had responded favorably, and others were on the point of uniting in the response; that the preliminary conference at Washington, though convoked precipitately and embracing a decided majority of non-slaveholding States represented by delegates not on the whole reflecting fairly the conservative feeling of the people, had, nevertheless, agreed upon a scheme of amendment just to the South in the estimation of the South's most eminent and enlightened sons; that Congress, but for the combined opposition of the Southern and Northern disunionists in that body, would clearly have proposed this scheme of amendment to the several States without rendering a National Convention necessary; that Congress, under the actual circumstances, had proposed by the requisite constitutional majority an amendment positively and forever guaranteeing slavery in the States from the interference of the National Legislature; that the Republicans in Congress had abandoned the Wilmot Proviso, had condemned the Personal Liberty Laws, and had declared for a faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; that one of the Republican States had repealed outright its Personal Liberty Law and other Republican States had under consideration the repeal or essential modification of their respective laws of this description; that the people of the North had in unprecedented numbers petitioned for the adoption of any plan of adjustment satisfactory to Kentucky and the rest of the Border Slaveholding States; and, finally, that the President, with a united Cabinet at his back, publicly favored the assembling of a National Convention, in accordance with the formal request of Kentucky. In view of all these facts, and of the acknowledged importance of securing concert of action amongst the Border Slaveholding States both in and out of a National Convention and in every other possible contingency, the Legislature of Kentucky, at its second session, still pursuing its original line of action, called a Conference of the Border Slaveholding States at Frankfort, provided for the representation of Kentucky therein, and adjourned *sine die*.

In the meantime, the seceding States, driving on in their mad career of unnecessary and wicked revolution, have seized Fort Sumpter, and by this act of wanton aggression upon the flag of the Union have kindled a flame of public resentment in the authorities of the nation and in the people of the North which overleaps at length the calm and wise protest of Kentucky as completely as the revolutionary madness of the seceding States overleaped at first the fraternal appeal Kentucky addressed to them. The counsel if Kentucky is at last set at naught equally by the General Government and by the seceding States. We, accordingly, stand, morally and politically and in some degree physically, between the two armed and hostile powers, on the brink of actual civil war. On the one side is the government to which we owe allegiance and in the preservation of which we feel that the best hopes of ourselves and of mankind are treasured up; on the other side are communities to whom we are allied by similarity of institutions and by ties of commerce and of affection but who are attempting insanely to overthrow and blot out from the list of nations our common government. Both have disregarded our expostulation; and, in our solemn conviction, the dread arbitrament to which they are resorting, if adhered to obstinately, can end in nothing but the destruction of all that both hold dearest. Under these circumstances, the Governor of Kentucky has again convened the Legislature in special session. We have seen what the Legislature did at the preceding sessions. Its action in both instances was loyal and wise. The people of Kentucky have ratified it with marvellous unanimity. What shall the Legislature now do?

In our judgment, the people of Kentucky have answered this question in advance, and the answer, expressed in every conceivable form of popular expression, and, finally, clinched by the glorious vote of Saturday, is: ARM KENTUCKY, EFFICIENTLY BUT RIGHTFULLY AND FAIRLY, WITH THE CLEAR DECLARATION THAT THE ARMING IS NOT FOR OFFENCE AGAINST EITHER THE GOVERNMENT OR THE SECEDING STATES, BUT PURELY FOR DEFENCE AGAINST WHATEVER POWER SETS HOSTILE FOOT UPON THE ACTUAL SOIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH. In other words, the Legislature, according to the manifest will of the people, should declare the neutrality of Kentucky in this unnatural and accursed war of air of publicity and plunge the body into the dungeon of a secret session. We all know, and the honest yeomanry of Kentucky have been especially keen to mark, what a *secret session* means. The Virginia Convention went into secret session; and, when the doors of the Convention were opened, Virginia was declared to be no longer a member of the American Union, and the once free and loyal men of the Convention, emerging with drooping spirit and downcast mien and palsied tongue, went forth to walk the soil of their native State more like convicts on parole than like the patriots and statesmen for which the world had mistaken them. The Legislature of Tennessee has gone into secret session; and, even before the doors of the Legislature are thrown open, the inevitable result has transpired;—Tennessee, like Virginia, is declared to be no longer a member of the Union! And, now, if, with these examples before us, and in view of the peculiar relations of Kentucky to the non-slaveholding States of the Border, the Legislature of Kentucky, when it assembles to-day, should go into secret session, the people would instantly assume, and assume correctly, that the act portended nothing less than absolute secession at any cost. Thus assuming, what their action would be is not open to doubt. On the instant, through the valleys and over the mountains of Kentucky would fly the kindling word that the Legislature had thrown down the gauntlet of revolution to the loyal people of the Commonwealth. And he who thinks the loyal people of the Commonwealth would not take up the gage of battle thus insolently thrown at their feet, and rush upon the Capital with a zeal unmatched since the days of Cromwell and the Long Parliament, knows less than nothing of the spirit of Kentuckians. We very much fear there would presently be a second assembly in the annals of the world dispersed "for the glory of God and the good of the nation." The Legislature of Kentucky, under all the grave and poignant circumstances of the hour, cannot, in our deliberate opinion, go into secret session without inaugurating civil war at the Capital. Who is ready for this? If any member of the Legislature is so enamored of secession as to be willing on behalf of his grim inamorata to inaugarate the horrors of civil war amongst our own people, let him stand forth. We cannot believe the Legislature contains such a member. We, however, have felt it our duty to say at this time what we earnestly believe to be the perils of the most unwarrantable and tyrannous step in question.

One word more. We have referred to the calling of a revolutionary Convention at present as a deadly measure. So it would necessarily prove. No one can reasonably doubt that it would be quickly seized upon by the populace of the States across the river as the forerunner of the secession of Kentucky, and thus lead to acts of hostility against our people, which, in spite of all the efforts of the friends of peace and of the country on both sides, would rapidly kindle into a Border war. In the midst of the universal excitement raised by this strife, mounting higher with each passing moment, the Convention, if called, would meet, act, and summon the people to decide, or, profiting by the prevailing turmoil, take for granted the decision of the people. It is plain that the issue would be fatal. We think every dispassionate Union man will on reflection perceive this. We are very certain that every secessionist, passionate or dispassionate, perceives it with stimulating distinctness. Unquestionably the calling of a revolutionary convention at this time or the beginning of revolution in any other unmistakable form would be equivalent to a surrender of our position of neutrality and a secession from the Union with all the consequences depending on the ruinous and indefensible step. Let every foe of secession resist the calling of a revolutionary convention now as he would resist secession itself. For the reasons we have mentioned, the one is but the black shadow of the other.

Gen. Lee has, by untiring exertion, organized his army, and should Mr. Lincoln, taking the foolhardy advice of his Northern myrmidons, undertake to invade Virginia, he will be met by Gen. Lee at the head of an army eager for the fight.

Prepare for invasion and be ready to meet the invader, is the dictate of sound wisdom and prudence. Under the pretence of an apprehended attack on Washington, Mr. Lincoln has collected an army variously estimated all the way from five to thirty thousand men to defend the city, a place of no earthly importance to the Confederate states, and, in a political point of view, not worth the sacrifice of a single life.—*Courier.*

This is what the boys call a terrible "letting down." The great Richmond organ of the fire-eaters has suddenly changed its position. For months, and until within the last few days, it was engaged daily in rallying the whole of the disunionists for an attack on Washington. It proclaimed that Washington must and should be taken, and the Northern Government driven out. This was the one point to which it addressed its whole fire and fury. And all the rest of the disunion organs in the South joined with it in fierce accord. "We must and we will have Washington," shouted they all. Troops poured by thousands everywhere from the extreme South towards the North, and "Washington! Washington!" was their universal cry. Hundreds of troops started from our city, and the historiographer of the expedition said in his first description: "Our address for the present will be Washington."

And now, reader, read again what the Richmond organ says. It no longer hints at the possibility of an attack on Washington, but simply tells what great things will be done if *Mr. Lincoln invades Virginia!!* It bids the Virginians be ready to repel an *invasion* of the Lincoln "myrmidons." It intimates that there was never a thought of an attack on Washington, and that Lincoln's alleged apprehensions of such an attack were only a *pretext*. It proclaims that Washington is "of no earthly importance to the South," and wouldn't be "*worth the sacrifice of a single life.*" The fiercest of the fire-eaters seems to have given up his favorite diet, and is making a quiet meal of cold victuals. We advise his friends to sit down to the same table. The change will be good for their overheated stomachs.

☞ A despatch that we published two or three days ago stated that the troops in Fort Monroe were much annoyed by fugitive slaves seeking refuge there, but that the fugitives were in all cases returned to their owners. Thus the Virginia slaves, it seems, have been very quick to catch a idea that if, in war times, they can get to the spot where the authority of the United States is in force, their freedom is secure. Now let there be a division of the Republic upon the line of the Ohio river, and the same idea will be caught up instantly and acted on promptly by thousands and tens of thousands, indeed by the masses, of the slaves of Kentucky. These will know that the opposite shore of the river is under a different National Government from Kentucky, and countless multitudes of them will strike for that shore. And there will be no rendition from thence as there has been from Fort Monroe.

Thus Kentucky will become almost immediately a freesoil State. Who *wants* her a freesoil State? Who but her own disunionists and the Northern abolitionists—those two allies in evil?

☞ Gen. Pillow, in his call for troops from Tennessee, says: "They will not be required for the defence of the Southern coast; *Kentucky and Virginia will be the fields of conflict for the future.*" Thus's the calculation of all the disunionists south of us. Having been assured by Gov. Magoffin and his organs that Kentucky will secede from the Union, they congratulate themselves, even those of them in Tennessee, that their soil is now secura from the footsteps of war, our citizens being expected to take upon themselves the honor of having their cities and towns and farms ravaged and devastated for other people's benefit. Now will our people do what Pillow & Co. impudently and insolently promise in their behalf? Will they, in order that those who wantonly and wickedly got up this war may continue to live luxuriously and undisturbed in their comfortable dwelling-houses, invite a condition of things that must drive their own wives and children to seek habitations among the caves and rocks and hollow trees of the mountains?

☞ A man upwards of 50 years of age has sent us a communication insisting upon Kentucky's plunging into the war. We can understand why these old codgers are so anxious for hostilities. They know that their age would protect them from service whilst we young fellows should have to do all the fighting.

LIFE OF DR. FRANKLIN, by John N. Norton, A. M., Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Kentucky. Frankfort, Ky., S. I. M. Major & Co., 1861.

☞ Truth is not only stranger than fiction, but, where well told, it isquite as interesting. The life of Benjamin Franklin has always been even more attractive to the young than their other special favorite Robinson Crusoe. This life of Franklin, by a Kentucky author and a Kentucky publisher, is, in many respects, the best for the boys and girls that we have seen. The author has spared no pains in selecting his materials from a great variety of sources, and the result is a charming volume which will gratify and delight all classes of readers. THE LIFE OF BISHOP BERKELEY. By the same author. New York, Church Book Society, 762 Broadway. 1861.

Astonished by the facile productiveness of this writer in so many fields of literature, while he continues to be among the most laborious and successful of parish ministers, we ventured to ask him how he could find time for so many and such varied labors. His answer was worthy of the great philosopher of common sense and common life whose biography he had just completed—Dr. Franklin—"*Those who waste no time have a great deal of it.*"

It is strange, yet fitting, that the only life of Berkeley should be written by an American. Berkeley's connection with metaphysical science at its most interesting epoch has made his name and his theory familiar to every student. And the fame of his goodness is reflected to every age by numerous allusions in the works of the most illustrious of his contemporaries. But as far as we are aware this is the first volume exclusively devoted to the biography of this great man. The devotion of the philosopher to the interests of learning and religion in America, and his residence in this country, made it very proper that this desideratum should be supplied by a citizen of the country so much benefitted by his labors. Scholars will read this work with pleasure; but we must frankly say to our accomplished friend, the author, that the book will not be popular with the class for which it was professedly written. None of the prominent points in the life of Berkeley strike upon the sympathies of very young people. We regret, therefore, that the cast of the work, the beginnings and endings of some of the chapters, are contrived with such a manifest reference to juvenile readers. We hope that at some future time the author will remove this feature from the work, avail himself of his labors in this fresh and interesting field to elaborate some portions of the biography more thoroughly, and so produce a work which will permanently connect his name with that of his revered and illustrious subject.

The Louisville Jouraal, all along regarded as a staunch Union paper, says "we have two governments, each *lord on earth*." Is that compatible with our interests and purposes." Now there could possibly be no more flagrant perversion of facts than this statement embraces. No true Union man acknowledges that we have two governments. It is treason that makes war, and the man who can coolly write of "two governments, each bent on war," has not in him the patriotism of a pirate.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The editor of the Republican may have the patriotism of a pirate, but we are pretty sure he has none of any other sort. The being who doesn't know that there are now two governments within the limits of the United States must be more ass than man. Our opinion against the existence of the right of secession has certainly been expressed often enough to be understood by our readers. We have not said that there are two *rightful* Governments, but assuredly there are two *actual* Governments, as no one but a fool can honestly deny. You may call the Montgomery Government a rebel Government or a piratical Government or any other sort of Government you will, but at any rate it is a *Government*—and a very arbitrary and vigorous one too. Moreover, it is "bent on war," and we think there are pretty unmistakable indications that the Government at Washington is bent decidedly in the same direction.

☞ Gov. Magoffin is called on from hundreds of quarters to publish his reply to the requisition made on him for troops by the Southern Confederacy. Why doesn't he publish it? What is there in it that he feels he must hide from the people? What is the necessary inference when he publishes in all haste his disrespectful refusal of the call of his own government and obstinately hides his response to a similar call from a foreign government?

We don't wish to make any injurious insinuations, but, if his Excellency will not himself publish his answer to the Montgomery Government, has he any particular objection to *our* publishing it—provided we can?

It has been suggested that when the millions of abolition mercenaries, with whom the submissionists here have been threatening and trying to intimidate our people, shall really attempt to overrun our State, this vain, garrulous, weak old man [Leslie Combs] should be sent with the children and the old women to some place of security.—*Courier.*

Leslie Combs fought nobly for his country when he was under age, and, if need be, he will, as an old man, do what he did as a boy. The remark of the Courier about sending off, with the women and children to a place of security, a chivalric old soldier, who, in his early youth, shed his blood for the land we live in, is a deep, a burning, an eternal shame to its author. It should have blistered his tongue like a drop of aquafortis.

☞ Every reader of the Courier must certainly have judged from an article in the Courier of Friday upon the subject of a memorial to Gov. Magoffin, that the editor of that paper considered the expulsion of the United States Army from Cniro by the Tennessee and Kentucky troops absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the honor, the rights, and the interests of those States. Is our neighbor still of the same opinion? If he is, why don't we hear something more from him upon a subject of such very great importance? How can he silently permit the honor of Kentucky and Tennessee to be in a suffering condition?

☞ The Cotton States people seem to have abandoned, at least for the present, all idea of taking Fort Pickens, but the Mobile Advertiser thinks that the U. S. troops will have a hard time of it through the warm season on Santa Rose Island upon which the Fort is situated. That paper supposes that they will be assailed daily and nightly by a couple of winged armies, one of musquitoes and the other of sand flies. Those armies are expected to work in the cause of the Confederate States on good terms—fighting for them and presenting their bills to the enemy.

☞ It will be a hard fight and perhaps about an even one between the United States and the Confederate States. The former has twice as many men and five times as much money as the latter, but the latter has Colonel Blanton Duncan. The thing is about even, we guess.

☞ We don't like to call any person ignorant, but if, by a decree of Providence, every man were deprived of all the knowledge he now has and put in possession of all he now hasn't, the editor of the Yeoman would be the most knowing man in the world.

☞ A small editor in this State, who, after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, made a strenuous effort to obtain office from the Administration, has recently become the most furious disunionist in the State—our neighor of the Courier not excepted.

☞ The man, who, to make a show of chivalry, would wantonly provoke a war, the horrors of which must fall upon his wife and children, is unworthy to have wife and children.

☞ If any man scratched a name from our noble ticket on Saturday, we hope that his wife (if any woman has the hard luck to be his wife) scratched his face when he went to tea.

☞ Some fellows are getting to call every man, who is for the Union, an *abolitionist*. We have only to say that any man who applies that term to us is a base liar.

☞ The abolition editor of the North Western Democrat is a dirty fellow. He is said to weigh 250 pounds. We don't believa, that, if he were washed, he would weigh half that.

☞ A Northern editor calls Virginia "the seat of war and the seat of honor." He is making a butt of her.

☞ The Chicago Times says that the abolitionists are in league with hell. They are in less than a league of it.

☞ What beings on earth or in the air can profit by this war except the buzzards and carrion crows?

☞ The Richmond Enquirer intimates that the Administration has gathered a large force at Washington, "under the pretence" of an "apprehended attack" on the National Capital. To this effect, that journal said last week:

Under the *pretence* of an apprehended attack on Washington, Mr. Lincoln has collected an army variously reported at from five to thirty thousand men to defend the city—a place of *no earthly importance* to the Confederate States, and, in a political point of view, *not worth the sacrifice of a single life.*

The National Intelligencer suggests to the Enquirer that Mr. Lincoln may possibly be a regular reader of that journal, and, not understanding the theory of its editorial conduct, may have supposed that the following announcement, which appeared conspicuously in its editorial columns on the 13th of April, was worthy of more credit than its writers now seem to attach to it:

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—Nothing is more probable than that President Davis will soon march an army through North Carolina and Virginia to Washington. Those of our volunteers who desire to join the Southern army, as it shall pass through our borders, had better organize at once for the purpose, and keep their arms, accoutrements, uniforms, ammunition, and knapsacks in constant readiness.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer says the Virginia Convention adopted an ordinance "inviting *all worthy* Virginians in the Federal army to retire therefrom, but as General Scott did not deem himself embraced in this invitation, he, of course, did not heed it." This baneful invective cannot injure General Scott, whose worth was proven on his country's battle-fields before his slanderers were born. The Enquirer cannot take away the old hero's "grace of life" no more

Than it can pluck its brightness from the sun,
Or with polluting finger tarnish it.

CINCINNATI, April 22, 1861.

GEN. LESLIE COMBS, Lexington, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: I observe that the *destructives* (as I call them) are using every expedient they can devise to stir up bitterness toward us of the North. They seize any mischievous remark which a wicked or foolish individual may make, or any which living rumor has invented, and use them to poison the minds of the people against us. This bad practice is the great instrument all over the country—North and South—for cherishing civil war. It is the way of the father of lies, most wicked, but most fatal. If the people can be made to hate each other thoroughly, they will fight. I see there are some in Kentucky who are thus striving to stir up enmity toward us of Ohio, and I feel that prudent men among us should do all in our power to counteract such efforts, and it is for this purpose that I take the liberty of renewing a correspondence of many years past.

I *the great mass of the people of Ohio* (excepting a small remote section of it) are most cordially friendly to the people of *Kentucky*. The two have fought together in former days; they have toiled together in many a good work; their interests are closely and inseparably connected, and we had better quarrel with all the world besides than with Kentucky. Multitudes of us here, when we are thinking of "wife, children, and friends," are thinking of citizens of both the States. If *Kentucky does not take up arms against us, nothing can induce our people to take up arms against them, or to allow a military force to cross our State to attack them.* On the contrary you might muster a multitude of men here to join you against any invader. Depend upon it this is the spirit of the masses of our people.

Noisy and reckless fanatics have talked differently; party men, for temporary party purposes, have got party excitements of the day (some who ought to have known better), have said and done things of a different bearing. Several newspapers, led on by strong party excitements, have said things which seem differently; but the sober settled feeling of the mass of our people is what I have stated.

Now it grieves and alarms me to see some of the destructionists among you picking up every mischievous or unfriendly word of thoughtless or ill-meaning men here and using it to stir up bitterness against us; or misrepresenting our doings, or even taking up false rumors and using them for the same purpose. You may safely contradict all such things. They do us great wrong.

As the excitement increases, I expect increased efforts of the same kind to get up a hostile feeling. Harmless words and doings will be misrepresented—false rumors will be circulated—hostile designs will be imputed—but you must not say so to your people, with confidence, they are all unfounded. The bulk of our people are faithful to Kentucky—heart and hand—and so will continue till they are driven away by actual violence; and such a horrible thing that will be, when the whole length of the Ohio river is infected with the bitter raids of border warfare—lighted with burning dwellings and stained with brothers' blood. May God in infinite mercy avert such a calamity!

Accept my best wishes for your welfare, and all the happiness possible in such disastrous times.

Most truly yours, N. WRIGHT.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GLASGOW, Ky., May 1, 1861.

I find published in the Louisville Courier, of the 30th ult., a communication from this place, over the imposing *nom de plume* of "Southern Rights," purporting to give a copy of some resolutions which were offered by me, and passed by a portion of the people of this county, at an informal meeting held at the court-house in Glasgow on the 27th of April last. The preamble and resolutions, as published in the Courier, are in these words:

WHEREAS, We are in the presence of great and solemn questions affecting the very existence of the institutions of the country, and it is of the first importance to cultivate relations of friendship and peace among ourselves, therefore—

Resolved, That Kentucky's interest is our interest, and her destiny our destiny, and that the interest and destiny of Kentucky is with the Southern States.

Resolved, That we can tolerate error while truth is left free to combat it, and that we will observe and cultivate in all our intercourse and discussions a fraternal spirit, trusting in the justice of our cause and the God of nations for deliverance and prosperous peace.

Now I solemnly aver that the first resolution of the preceding two has not only been reconstructed so as to destroy its original meaning, but a portion of it has been entirely left out. The first resolution as passed by our citizens is in these words:

Resolved, That Kentucky's interest is our interest, and her interest is with the South, and her destiny is our destiny, and whatever fortune may be in reservation for the Commonwealth, "we swear for her to live and for her to die."

Now I ask any candid, honest man if the two resolutions in reference are not as opposite as the poles. It will, I presume, be time enough for us to declare that our destiny is with the Southern Confederacy when we dissolve our political connection with the Government of the United States, and establish relations with the former by constitutional government. I think the great interests of Kentucky involved in this present national difficulties is the institution of slavery, and to this extent her interest is with the South as I humbly conceive; but there are other great interests involved in this slavery question which it becomes us patiently to consider before we leap into the fires of revolution and make a transfer of ourselves in bankruptcy to the oligarchy denominated a Southern Confederacy. Kentucky's destiny, if you will allow me to speak, and I have often declared it, is to stand firm in her allegiance to the General Government, bravely assuming an armed neutrality in the unnatural war that is now waging between brothers of the same great lineage and country, to defend her firesides and her altars from foes within and from without, and occupying thus such a her and elevated position amid the unholy strife of sections, it may be her fortune and her glory at some period in the future to see the storm cloud pass away, and the land of Washington and Clay crowned with the glories of peace.

Yours, &c., J. W. GORIN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO AND THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

[No. 1]

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT., COLUMBUS, April 19, 1861.

To His Excellency, Hon. Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: This note will be presented to you by my friend, the Hon. T. M. Key, a Democratic member of the Ohio Senate, who is a native Kentuckian, and a gentleman of the highest honor and intelligence. Judge Key is thoroughly conversant with the condition of affairs in this State, and the assurances he will give you of the sincere desire of the people of Ohio to do nothing may secure to interrupt the kindly and neighborly feeling of the people of these States, you can rely upon absolutely, both as the expression of their sentiments and my own.

The brief acquaintance with him will satisfy you that you can freely confer with him in regard to the condition of the people upon our common border, and as to the proper means of removing all apprehension of a hostile character. It is my most earnest wish that the action of both States may be animated by the same complete devotion to the Constitution and Union of the United States. And to aid in this object and in preserving mutual confidence between our people, I have desired Judge Key to visit you on this whole matter. Judge Key will express my sentiments and I sincerely hope you will further his patriotic desire by conferring frankly and fully with him.

With the greatest respect, I remain,
(Signed.) W. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

REPORT OF HON. THOS. M. KEY.

COLUMBUS, April 23, 1861.

Hon. Wm. Dennison, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: At your request I now reduce to writing a report of the result of my interview with Gov. Magoffin at Louisville, Ky., on the 20th inst. At a very late hour on the night previous I delivered to him your communication, dated on the 18th, and he appointed nine o'clock of the next morning for our meeting, at which hour I called at his room, and we remained alone in conversation for a long time, the details of which I have verbally reported to you on my return. Our conversation was very protracted, covering the general relations of the two States at the time, and the points upon which there was fear of a collision between their citizens, but its substance may be briefly given. I stated to Gov. Magoffin that I came as a messenger from you, for the purpose of conversation, merely to express your regret that any circumstances should threaten the continuance of the good understanding and friendly relations which had always existed between Ohio and Kentucky, and your desire and determination to employ your Executive influence and authority to prevent any attack or aggression by citizens of Ohio against the State or people of Kentucky, and your readiness to give immediate attention to any complaint which he might cause to be brought to your notice.

At the same time I informed him in the most express terms from you that all the people and resources of Ohio were subject and would be devoted to the support of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to the maintenance of wise, just policy should be determined upon by the General Government; that my errand had nothing in view beyond the opening of friendly and frank communication between the Executives of the two States. Gov. Magoffin, in reply, expressed his very great gratification in receiving a messenger from you; his earnest hope that peaceful relations may continue between the people of the two States; his determination to exert his Executive power to restrain any conduct by citizens of Kentucky which may be offensively construed by citizens of Ohio, especially his firm purpose to permit nothing to be done which could be believed as menacing the safety of the city of Cincinnati; and his desire for immediate communication with you on any occurrence which should disturb public order, or tend to excite unfriendly feelings.

Gov. Magoffin, at the conclusion of our interview, requested me to express his respect and regard for you personally. I deem it proper to say that my mind was strongly impressed with the belief that whatever might be the individual opinions of Gov. Magoffin, it was his purpose to use his best efforts for the avoidance by Kentucky of all offence against Ohio until the people of Kentucky should determine the final policy of their State in relation to the exciting troubles of the country. Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOS. M. KEY.

[TELEGRAM.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 20 1861.

Wm. Dennison, Governor of Ohio, Columbus:

Governor Magoffin is here. Interview long, free, and satisfactory. Expresses purposes and policy friendly and prudent. Anxious for instant communication between Executives upon aggression by citizens of either State. Kentucky arming for defense and present neutrality.
(Signed) THOMAS M. KEY.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20, 1861.

Hon. T. M. Key, Louisville:

Your despatch received. I am very much gratified to be assured of the peaceful purposes of Gov. Magoffin. I will be ready for instant communication with him upon any aggression by the citizens of either State.
(Signed.) W. DENNISON, Gov'r.

[No. 2]

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 25, 1861.

To Gov. Dennison: Will you co-operate with me in a proposition to the Government for peace by the Border States as mediators between the contending parties? I was highly gratified to receive and confer with Judge Key. I have a similar understanding with Gov. Morton. Answer.
(Signed) B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 3]

COLUMBUS, April 26, 1861.

To Gov. Magoffin: I have your despatch of yesterday, and will communicate with you in relation to it through my friend Col. Noah H. Swayne, of this city, who will meet you in a day or two. Where will he find you, say on Monday?
(Signed) W. DENNISON.

[No. 4.]

LOUISVILLE, April 26, 1861.

To Gov. Dennison:

I propose to meet Col. N. H. Swayne, or will send representative, at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, next Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Have taken the liberty to invite Gov. Morton, of Indiana, to the conference.
(Signed) B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 5.]

COLUMBUS, April 26, 1861.

Gov. Magoffin: Col. Swayne will meet your representative at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati at the time you mention. I am glad to know that you have invited Gov. Morton.
(Signed) W. DENNISON.

[No. 6.]

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1861.

To the Hon. Wm. Dennison, Governor of Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have been entrusted by the Hon. B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, to solicit the cooperation of the Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, and yourself, in an effort to bring about a truce between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session, in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles.

In reply I have to remark, that, believing the General Government to be entirely in the right, I can see no reason for the intervention suggested. If it be desired by Gov. Magoffin, I will cordially unite with him in an appeal to the seceded States at once to return to the allegiance to the Government of the Union, and thus terminate the difficulties which their conduct has brought upon the country. Any other peaceable solution is impossible. A truce would only aggravate the impending evils. Please submit this communication to the Hon. Gov. Magoffin.

With great respect, very truly yours,
(Signed) W. DENNISON.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOZART HALL,
COR. OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
E. P. DAWES, Proprietor.

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN.

CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent.
Next door to the corner of Third and Main

DRAWINGS
OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY,
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
CLASS 213, May 3, 1861:
7 42 9 58 69 61 19 30 11 18 17 60
CLASS 214 May 4, 1861:
36 58 35 15 78 51 11 29 24 71 10 63
CLASS 215, May 4 1861:
58 57 31 17 28 52 28 23 3 1 11 10
A. D. ELLIS, Agent for R. France & Co., 234 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Drawings take place daily. Capital Prizes $3,000 to $7,000. Price of Tickets $1 to $30. Circulars with scheme and full particulars sent free of charge by ad dressing R. FRANCE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Through freights will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Monday morning, May 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
W. F. HARRIS,
Agent.

Garvin Rifles.

Members of the GARVIN RIFLES will meet on Tuesday, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at "Round the Corner," for muster into the State Guard. Be punctual. Roll will be called precisely at seven.

Those who wish to join this company will come to time. Uniforms will be furnished every man free of cost.
may6 2

REMOVAL.
HAVING leased for a term of years the splendid store-house recently occupied by Messrs. Guthrie & Bros., No. 525 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, I will occupy the stand with my large and complete stock of staple and fancy dry goods, now at my old store, No. 504 Market street, and open for business on Wednesday, May 8th, at 8 o'clock a. m. I solicit the favor of my old friends, and hope by prompt attention to business and close prices to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me.
C. F. HODNELL.
may6 d2

NOTICE.
I HAVE to pay cash (in Kentucky funds) for FLOUR, therefore I will not BE COMPACTED TO BREAD-STUFFS except for and on the same terms.
The great difficulty of collecting has prompted me to this course, for I shall put my money to use. I respectfully solicit a continuation of their custom.
may6 d2 C. F. HODNELL.

For Invalids.
TONIC WINE BITTERS discovered with Spa-Water.
O. H. STRATTAN,
Opposite the Post-office.

PRESCRIPTIONS.
I AM prepared to render entire satisfaction to the good City and Louisville in the preparation of my business,
may6 d2t O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary, Opposite the Post-office.

HAMS.
4,000 canvased Hams;
400 pails country do;
In store and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.
may6
MESS PORK—Prime for sale by
GARDNER & CO.
may6

Sunday Clothes.
GO AND BUY A NICE SUIT OF SUNDAY CLOTHES at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
On Main st., opposite the National.
ELEGANT SPRING SUITS,
SUPER DRESS SUITS,
HANDSOME VESTS,
SUPERFINE PANTS;
Also every variety of CRAVATS, TIES, SHIRTS HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c;
Just opened and for sale cheap for cash at
ARMSTRONG'S.
may6

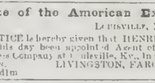
CARPETS!
At Cost for Cash.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
No. 217 Fourth street,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET STS.
Are now offering their entire stock of
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS AND MATS,
WHITE AND CHECK MATTING,
SHADES AND TRIMMINGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS,
WINE CLOTHS,
STAIR RODS,
And our entire stock, AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.
Persons in want of GREAT BARGAINS should call early.
may6

CARPETS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.
GREATER INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS CITY AT EITHER AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE
BY
HITE & SMALL
from their new and splendid stock imported expressly for their spring sales.
HITE & SMALL,
Main st., 3d door west Bank of Louisville,
may6 between Third and Fourth streets.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls No. 1 Cider Vinegar;
40 large barrels Tar;
15 ½ do do;
50 do Soda;
100 boxes do;
100 do Dried Herring;
25 do Stone Pipes
50 do Butter's Biscking;
300,000 G. D. Caps;
240,000 L. B. do;
20 boxes quart Flasks;
50 do pint do;
15 do ½ pint do;
50 dozen Hemp Bed-Cords;
60 do Grass do;
5 do Cotton Plow-Lines;
50 cut Cotton Rope;
In store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.
may6 120 Main st.

HEMP SEED.
200 BUSHELS COMMON HEMP SEED and 100 " CULTIVATED CHINA HEMP SEED;
Just received and for sale by
R. H. OCHRELA,
may3 d2 141 Third st., bet. Main and Jefferson.

Tenth Ward Cavalry.
This Company was fully organized last Thursday evening. The following officers were elected. The next meeting will be held on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Woodland Garden, when every member and those who wish to join are earnestly requested to be present.
1st Lieutenant, M. T. SEELYE.
2d Do. do. J. C. MOSS.
3d Do. do. H. C. MILLER.
1st Sergeant, J. M. DAVIS.
2d Do. do. J. W. DAVIS.
3d Do. do. J. C. MOSS.
4th Do. do. W. H. JOHNSON.
5th Do. do. G. F. KIMBALL.

More Guns Left!

WE HAVE STILL ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTment of RIFLES and DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, which we are selling at very low prices.
may4 d6&w1 DICKS & GILMORE.

Office of the American Express Co.,
LOUISVILLE, May 1, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given that HENRIE DAVIE has this day been appointed

MONDAY, MAY 6, 8 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express...6:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express.....12:30 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 15, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail.....7:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.
Through Accommodation.....6:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....account burning, 4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....2:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....4:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail Train, daily..12:00 Noon.
Nashville and Memphis Express (Saturdays excepted).....12:00 Night.
Lebanon Accommodation.....7:30 A. M.
Bardstown, Elizabethtown, and Leb. Train 4:50 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MAY 5, 1861.

OBSERVED DAILY BY E. H. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max. Min.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER attached.	
7 o'clk	2 o'clk 8 o'clk	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk	7 o'clk	2 o'clk 9 o'clk
53	68 67	29 24	29 16	29 16	58	75 64

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.			Wind.		
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.
Wet Dry	Wet Dry	Wet Dry			
49 53	63 65	60 63	s.e.	s.e.	s.

CLOUDS. 7 o'clock.				RAIN.
Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	In gauge inches.
10	Nim.	0	s.	.00

THE ELECTION ON SATURDAY.—Secession in Kentucky received a staggering blow on Saturday, and Louisville covered herself with imperishable honor. There were 8,112 votes cast for the Union delegate ticket, when the aggregate vote of the city at the Presidential election was only 7,453. The largest vote ever cast before in Louisville was in the Gubernatorial race between Magoffin and Bell, the aggregate of which was 7,615. So that when Louisville gave 8,112 votes for the Union ticket, she exceeded by four hundred and sixty votes the largest aggregate vote ever before polled. Of the 7,453 votes for President, Breckinridge received but 860, and many of the latter doubtless voted the Crittenden-Guthrie ticket on Saturday, so that the secessionists proper do not constitute a corporal's guard. If their ticket had not been so judiciously withdrawn, we do not believe it would have averaged more than two or three votes in any precinct of the city. This result inspires us with additional hope that the State generally has spoken with a voice equally unmistakeable for the Union, the Constitution, and the restoration of peace. The Legislature which convenes to-day will then have additional reasons, if indeed they are necessary, to preserve in that course to which it has adhered with such patriotic firmness since the first efforts were made to drive it from its propriety, and precipitate the State into secession and revolution against the Federal Government.

☞President Lincoln has appointed the Hon. James Harlan Attorney for the District of Kentucky, and Alexander H. Sneed, Esq., Marshal for the same. We do not think the secessionists will charge that these appointees have "abolition proclivities." Mr. Harlan for many years was Attorney-General of the State, and there is no one in the Commonwealth who possesses in a more eminent degree the experience joined to legal acquirements, which is requisite for the office. Mr. Sneed is the present representative in the Legislature from Boyle county, and a more loyal Kentuckian or a more devoted advocate of Southern Rights cannot be found within the borders of the Commonwealth.

HOME PROTECTION GUARDS. — This company of gentlemen, 45 years of age, and upwards, were organized under the above name on Friday last, the 3d inst., by electing the following officers: Captain, James Speed; First Lieutenant, Chas. H. Hart; Second Lieutenant, W. J. Cornell; Ensign, H. H. Higdon; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. E. Shaw; Second Sergeant, Joseph Clements; Third Sergeant, J. R. Thompson; Fourth Sergeant, S. H. Bullen. This company musters seventy-two, and is to be augmented to one hundred. They will meet next Friday afternoon at the city court room, at 5 o'clock, and all those gentlemen wishing to enroll their names are requested to attend.

DROWNED.—We learn from the Ledger that on last Sunday, Edward Kemp, of that city, son of David Kemp, was drowned in Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, by falling off the steamer Lewis Whitaman. He was second engineer of the boat, and was on watch when he fell overboard. The boat was stopped and search made for the body, but no trace of it could be found. It is supposed he was struck by the wheel of the boat and killed. Kemp was 21 years of age, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A building on the west side of Bullitt street, near the river, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire was discovered about one o'clock by officer Chas. Junot. The first story was occupied as a box manufactory, and the second story by a poor family. John Reppet to and August. Keck were obliged to jump from the second story to save their lives. The loss was not great.

BODY OF A NEGRO FOUND.—Coroner Buchman held an inquest on Saturday at Hughes' Landing, six miles below the city, over the body of a colored man found floating in the river at the above place; about forty-five or fifty years of age, of medium size; had the appearance of a boat hand, from the remaining portions of clothing, which were connected with the body. Verdict—"Came to his death from drowning."

AMUSEMENT FOR BENEVOLENCE.—The Juvenile Benevolent Association will give a performance at Mozart Hall this evening. Master Barney Samuleon will appear as Richard III and Harman Weinstock as Paddy Miles in the Limerick Boy. They are supported by a full company of young amateurs, and as the entertainment is for a benevolent purpose we hope it will be well attended.

THE MONROE GUARDS.—This new company, attached to the Home Guard, was organized at the county court room on Saturday evening by the election of Wm. G. Berry, Captain; W. W. Clemens, First Lieuteuant; John Crumbaugh, Second Lieutenant; Wm. J. Montgomery, Third Lieutenant; and W. T. McClure, Orderly Sergeant. The company has been named in honor of Judge Monroe, of the county court.

THEATRE.—Scallan and Dawson continue their comedy performences this week, and to-night Dawson appears as Pettibone in a Kiss in the Dark, and Hans in the White Horse of the Peppers; Scallan playing Gerald in the latter piece, and his glorious part of Ezekiel in Bowl'd Out. These three pieces involve a large amount of fun and laughter.

THE CIRCUS.—Dan Rice's steamer, with his great show on board, arrived yesterday, and will be disembarked this morning. The first exhibition will be given at ten o'clock this afternoon, at the corner of Walnut and East streets, and will be followed by an entertainment at the usual hour this evening. Dan always takes the people.

☞A German lady, who resides on Jefferson street, near Clay, was in great distress last evening upon the discovery that her interesting little daughter, about three years of age, had waritered away. She had not found her at a late hour.

CONSTABLES. — At the election on Saturday, Simon Webb was re-elected constable in the district composed of the First, Second, and Tenth Wards, and David W. Henderson was re-elected in the Third and Fourth Wards.

FREIGHTS FOR NASHVILLE.—It is announced this morning that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company are now ready to receive through freights.

BUCKNER HOME ARTILLERY.—This new company will meet at Apollo Hall, corner of First and Jefferson streets, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

☞Miss Nettie Green, of New Orleans, presented the Davis Guards, Capt. Anderson, a beautiful flag at New Orleans on Tuesday last.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL TERM. The criminal term of the Jefferson Circuit Court will commence to-day.

☞The telegraph lines were not in working order last night.

☞The Kentucky Legislature convenes today.

AFFAIRS IN OWENSBORO. — The Owensboro (Ky.) Shield, a disunion paper, says a perfect reign of terror exists there. Many Union men of the highest standing have received anonymous notification to leave the place, and some are actually preparing to leave.

HEADQUARTERS HUNT GUARDS,
May 4, 1861.

☞Col. Thos. B. Stevenson has become an associate editor of the Frankfort Yeoman.

☞Lorenzo Faulk accidentally shot and killed himself at Midway, Ala., on Saturday last.

☞A military company composed of ladies has been organized at Corydon, Ind.

MORE ARMS FOR MEMPHIS.—A despatch from the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy to Col. Sam. Tate, Memphis, dated the 2d, says:

Have sent you ordinance, engineer, officer, and fifteen hundred muskets.

LOUISVILLE ELECTION, MAY 4. 1861.

FOR BORDER STATE DELEGATES.

The Union ticket received the full wing vote, there being no opposition:

First Ward	1,552
Second Ward	1,142
Third Ward	626
Fourth Ward	571
Fifth Ward	553
Sixth Ward	680
Seventh Ward	558
Eighth Ward	1,075
Ninth Ward	563
Tenth Ward	570
Total vote for Union Delegates	8,112

FOR RAILROAD TAX COLLECTOR.

	McPherson.	Gerrett.	Boggs.
Fifth Ward	241	112	28
Sixth Ward	321	195	96
Seventh Ward	295	173	75
Eighth Ward	571	329	70
Ninth Ward	555	116	98
	1,686	946	367

CONSTABLES ELECTED.

1st, 2d, and 10th Wards—Webb over Watts and Hemp.

3d and 4th Wards—Henderson 615, Duncen 485.

5th and 6th Wards—Farrer 731, Cocke 471.

7th, 8th, and 9th Wards—Perry over Hilton.

Two-Mile House—Collin Allfriend 194.

At the Two-Mile House the vote for Delegates was 193.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CARROLL COUNTY, KY., May 5, 1861.

At the last Presidential election at this (Forks of Locust) Precinct, there were cast 150 votes, for Breckinridge and Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas. At the election held yesterday, there were 137 votes cast for the Union ticket, headed by the honored names—Crittenden and Guthrie.

W. A. DANIEL, Clerk.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., May 4, 1861.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: "Old Hardin" is not yet ready to go out of the Union. Here is proof. At the close of the polls this evening in this place 531 votes had been cast; the Union Ticket having received 408 votes—only 36 voters being opposed to the ticket. This is about the largest vote ever cast in this precinct since its present boundary was fixed.

The county has gone in better proportion than this even for the Union Ticket.

Yours, &c., E. H. H.

ARRESTS.—Officers Moore, Seay, Kirby, and Henson arrested two parties of boys, to the number of six, last evening, who are charged with destroying property at Botto's premises, and stealing harness, &c., from the stable of Mr. Barrow, on Market street.

FUNERAL SERVICE.—The remains of the late John Fonda were interred in Cave Hill Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

THE EFFECT OF WAR UPON A NATION'S WEALTH. — The Scientific American says the firing of a 9-inch shell gun, like those used on our new naval steamers, costs $9 31 at each discharge. Now, the burning of $9 worth of coal in one of our cotton, or carpet, or steam-engine manufactories, generally results in the production of from $10 to $20 worth of value in some other kind of property; but the burning of powder in warfare does not produce any other property; its only products are noise, and smoke, and death which are not saleable in any market. Of all modes of consuming wealth unproductively, the most rapid are coal conflagrations and war.

It is frequently the case that the productive power of a people is so great that the aggregate of individual savings more than counterbalances the public waste of wealth in war, and thus the national wealth may increase even during the continuance of expensive wars. Macaulay says that this has been the case with England in all her wars; and was most conspicuous in the most expensive one that she ever engaged in, the long contest against the opinions of the French Revolution, which continued, with two brief intervals, from 1793 to 1815. In this gigantic struggle, England not only supported her own armies, but she also contributed vast sums to her allies—the other governments of Europe—to enable them to keep up the fight. It is true that a large portion of this money was raised by borrowing, the national debt having been increased during the period about two thousand millions of dollars. But a government cannot borrow unless somebody has it to lend, and this whole immense sum was saved by the English people right in the midst of the war, and loaned to the government.

If we put aside the vail which the interposition of money throws over the transaction, we shall find that what really took place was this. It does not require the whole of the labor in any community to produce the food and clothing needed; and when a sufficient number of laborers are employed in the production of these first necessaries, the remaining labor of the community is directed to making such articles as are most desired. In times of peace this surplus labor is principally devoted to making machinery, constructing steam engines, building railroads, and, in short, in increasing the various kinds of active capital which facilitate industrial operations and thus augment the annual production of wealth. But in war, this labor is diverted to the production of food, clothing, powder, muskets, cannon, &c., to be worn out and destroyed by the armies; and thus the accumulation of wealth is stopped, or at least, checked.

In some cases, indeed, so large a portion of the community is taken from productive labor and put to the work of destroying property in fighting, that the national wealth is rapidly diminished. When Frederick the Great, of Prussia, was contending with Austria for the possession of Silesia, he said that he would fight as long as there was a potato in the kingdom, and Macaulay says that he did fight till the great mass of the people had nothing to eat but potatoes, and every private fortune in the country was destroyed. Louis XIV., too, kept France at war with combined Europe till the very nobles were reduced to a diet of black bread, and numbars of the people died of starvation.

GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.— The Lexington Observer says tha Baptist Association is now holding its annual meeting in that city. The number of Ministers in attendance is large, embracing the most distinguished divines of that church, and their deliberations are conducted with all the order and decorum that attach to such bodies. They will, probably, be in session until the evening of Monday.

On Friday a resolution was unanimou ly adopted, appointing R. T. Dillard, D. D., Wm. Vaughn, D. D., D. R. Campbell, D. D., Rev. John Bryce and Rev. Mr. Dale, to bear a petition to the Legislature of Kentucky, which convenes on Monday next, praying that body to use its utmost endeavors honorably to preserve the Commonwealth from being involved in the civil war that is now being waged in our country. This is a laudable movement, and cannot be without its effect upon the body to which it is directed.

☞The Charleston Courier of the 1st inst. says there is a rumor afloat that the President of the Confederate States intends to take command of the armies of the South in person, and will resign the office of President in doing so. This, it appears to the Courier, is neither desirable nor necessary. The Constitution expressly provides that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States." In another clause, it is provided "that in case of the inability of the President to discharge the duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and in case of the *disability* of both, that the Congress shall declare what officer shall act as President, *until the disability is removed.*"

☞The Jeffersonville Democrat has the following comments in reference to the Courier's efforte to produce an excitement against our opposite neighbors because they received a six pound cannon last week. It says:

The Louisville Courier is endeavoring to arouse the passions and excite the fears of the people of that city on account of the recent arrival of three small brass field pieces in this city, two of which were for New Albany. It seems to think that these terrible weapons (six pounders) are to be used in battering down their city. This would be ludicrous were it not for the feverish state of the public mind. To quiet the apprehensions of our neighbors, we would state that these pieces were ordered here more than a year ago, and were promised, but could not then be procured. An order was given by the late Gov. Willard for one of the pieces asked for, which had been finished in the city company in an inferior county that had been disbanded. But the citizens were very fond of firing off the piece on the 4th of July and political occasions, and protested against giving it up, and the order was not obeyed. That is the history of this terrible affair. The citizens of Louisville recently received several pieces of artillery from Frankfort, and nobody here thought of making a fuss about it, or construing it into an act of aggression against us. We can ensure our d stressed neighbor of the Courier that neither Jeffersonville or New Albany has any intention whatever of capturing Louisville with their three 6-pounders.

There was also a report started by that sheet to the effect that a battery was in course of erection on prison hill, and troops concentrated at this point. Our neighbors and friends in Louisville yesterday into our city all day Sunday to witness the "Great Expectations" of the Courier—and returned with a better opinion of their friends in Indiana than they had when they started.

HEADQUARTERS HUNT GUARDS,
May 4, 1861.

At a called meeting of the company the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

WHEREAS: A committee was appointed to call on the citizens to solicit aid and who very generously responded, therefore—

Resolved, That we tender to them our thanks and will ever be found ready to respond to their call in any and all cases of danger.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are tendered to the ladies of this city for their very liberal donation of bedilies.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be published in each of the city papers.

C. J. PRENTICE, Chairman,
JAMES WALLACE, Sec.

INTERESTING TO PATENTEES AND AUTHORS, IN THESE SECESSION TIMES.—A report has been made to the South Carolina Convention, by a committee to whom the subject has been referred, as to the rights of patentees and authors. This report sets forth that, "As to patents and copyrights issued during the existence of the Union, they were granted by the authority of South Carolina as well as the other States, and therefore the parties entitled to their benefit have the same exclusive right in this State to their writings or discoveries that they had before the Union was dissolved. And violation of a patent or copyright having validity and effect in this State would be an injury to property, for which the party aggrieved might obtain adequate redress in the Courts of the State."

☞We are indebted to Messrs. O'Bannon, Kean, & Co.'s Express for New York papers of Friday evening.

☞The documents subjoined will be read with satisfaction by every friend of peace and order. General Buckner deserves the public thanks for the delicacy, promptitude, decision, and intelligence with which he has conducted the matter.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Louisville, May 3, 1861.

SIR: On the 29th ult., in company with Senator Johnson, of McCracken county, I called on the commanding officer of the militare force now stationed at Cairo, Illinois. The object of our visit was to ascertain, in an official form, the authority under which that force acted, and the object of occupying that station in reference to the citizens or to the State of Kentucky.

I informed the commanding officer that our purpose was to maintain with our neighbors relations of the most cordial friendship, to sustain, ourselves, from any acts which might have even the appearence of an aggression upon their rights, and claim in return an equal respect from them; and that I desired to obtain from him such assurances as would tend to quiet the excitement occasioned in Kentucky by the seizure and detention at Cairo of private property by an armed force under his command. I had previously, on the 19th of April, instructed the commender of the active militia in that section of Kentucky "to spare no exertions to prevent all lawless action or action calculated to precipitate difficulties."

In reply to my inquiries, the commending officer at Cairo stated that he was then acting and had been acting under the orders of the Governor of Illinois, but expected very soon to be acting under the authority of the United States; that he had made no seizures of boats or property except under special instructions; that arms or ammunition belonging to the State of Kentucky, in passing from a United States arsenal would not be seized under the instructions under which he then acted.

I asked if arms or ammunition, the property of citizens of Kentucky, and procured for their own use, would, under his instructions, be seizal or detained at Cairo. He said that they would not, but qualified his reply by stating, that it would depend upon the point to which they might be destined; if for instance they were destined to Columbus, in Kentucky, he would not permit such property to pass. He further qualified his answer by remarking that he wished to be fully understood, and that "it would not be safe" for any large quantities of arms or ammunition, however destined, to attempt to pass his post. I asked him, if I understood him right to imply that the Governor of Illinois claimed the right to decide what citizens of Kentucky should, and what citizens should not be entitled to receive property which they had provided for their own use?

He replied that no such claim was asserted, but that he would seize such arms on the principle of self defence, claiming the right to detain arms which he might consider could be used against himself. I asked if there was any reason to believe that any hostile purpose was designed by the citizens of Columbus or its vicinity? He replied that he was satisfied such purpose was designed, both by the action of Columbus and the persons from other States co-operating with them; that his post had been threatened from that quarter, and that the citizens of that place had gone so far as to threaten to prevent the trips of the steamer which connected that point with Cairo. I asked if he had notified the authorities of Kentucky of the hostile purpose of its citizens, or of the designs of the citizens of other States to use the territory for aggressive purposes? He replied that he had not. I suggested that such a course would be advisable before adopting toward the citizens of Kentucky the policy which his indicated; that the policy of hostility to the citizens of a State was the policy of any of her neighbors; and that she felt competent to prevent aggression on her neighbors through her territory, if she were notified that such aggression was designed; and that she did not recognize the right of either party to the use through her territories for the purpose of redressing their grievances against each other. He replied that the question of such a right would involve the discussion of many points;—to which I replied that the question as between Kentucky and Illinois did not admit of argument; that the citizens of Kentucky recognized no authority in the Governor of Illinois to invade the jurisdiction of Kentucky or to interfere with the rights of her citizens.

I further assured the officer in command that I would visit Columbus, in order to ascertain the correctness of his information. My letter to Col. Prentiss, herewith enclosed, will show that he labored under an entire misapprehension of the facts.

In conclusion, I asked Col. Prentiss if his instructions contemplated the occupancy by his forces of any part of the soil of Kentucky, to which he replied, unhesitatingly, that they did not.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.
To the Adj't Gen. of Ky., Frankfort.

COLUMBUS, KY., April 30, 1861.

SIR: I have instituted proper inquiries at this point in reference to the subject of our interview yesterday. I assured you that I was of opinion that your information in regard to any aggressive purpose on the part of the State from this point was incorrect. My inquiries amongst the citizens and authorities confirm me in my opinion. No hostile purpose has been attempted or conceived at this point,—if, as far as the citizens here know, South or North. I therefore see no view of directing it through this point or any other part of Kentucky against any part of Illinois.

Your information in reference to the proposed stopping of the trips of the steamer Cheeny by the citizens of this place is equally incorrect. Their indignation on that subject is confined entirely to what they regard as an unauthorized detention of that steamer under your authority at Cairo. It is the regretted that you felt authorized on such imperfect information to expre s to me your purpose to prevent the passage of any arms or ammuni ion which the citizens of this place or vicinity might wish to provide for their own use. Under the circumstances, I would say that when no aggressive purpose is even meditated here, would not even find its justification in the plea of self defence, which you urged,—much less in law, justice, or that comity which should exist between neighboring States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector-General of Ky.
To COL. PRENTISS, Commanding at Cairo, Ill.

LETTER FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.—We find the following letter from Montgomery, Ala., dated April 21, in the New York Times, and it may or may not have been written in Montgomery:

It is now decided to remove the seat of war to Virginia. All other plans are now rendered subservient to the one object, to take immediate possession of Washington. Troops, which a few weeks ago were ordered to Pensacola, are now directed to prepare themselves to start at a moment's notice to Virginia

The intention is for Mr. Davis is, to collect, as soon as possible, fifty thousand men in different parts of Virginia, in such a manner that they may be suddenly concentrated at Washington on a few days notice. On Sunday or next day all these thousand troops will set out from this State for Lynchburg. Mr. Davis has assured the soldiers that he will place him self at their head, and he is known to be making personal preparations to leave Here as soon as a sufficient number of troops can be collected. The Cabinet are all here, and are in frequent session, and every day messengers are sent out to hasten the arming and preparation of companies for immediate departure. All parties are united in that in less than a month Washington will have changed hands, and the whole border will be threatened with Confederate troops. For a man born in the North to express a doubt of the ready fulfillment of these expectations would be considered a mark of folly. The attention of the whole people is occupied with preparations for war. Funds are being raised to provide for those families which will be left without means of support by the departure of husbands and brothers to the seat of war. What happens in most countries only after the resources of the State have been reduced by a long war, appears here at the beginning—large private benefices are made, individuals offer personal contributions to the Treasury, and take the responsibility of stated supplies. As the war advances, and the income derived from the tariff, which has been supplying the immediate wants of the treasury, has been cut off by the obstruction of trade, this irregular but uncertain source of revenue will, to be sure, become more necessary, and will be replaced by a heavy direct taxation. Still the enthusiasm for war is very great. Commissioners from Missouri have waited on President Davis, and he has kindly accepted the services of troops from that State. Of Southern soldiers a good deal might be said which space will not allow me to say now. They are brave, reckless, accustomed to the use of arms, and generally capital horsemen, but all that I have seen lack *discipline*, and that in the way that is almost impossible to remedy, and all are deficient in *muscle*—the power of endurance, in which attack is required. I still should think they would be strong, but to meet an attack, or anywhere that strong and steady action is required, they are unreliable.

Some hope to overawe Lincoln that they are obliged to expose the best blood of the country to the mere superfluous population of the North. "Why," said a captain to me, "my company represents more than ten million dollars worth of property, and they have got to fight the Irish and Dutch of the North. Great excitement was caused by what seemed the enormous call of Mr. Lincoln for troops, but all anxiety excited by this was allayed by the expected aid of the Border States, whose military resources are thought to be without limit. In the general excitement caused by the border war, Fort Pickens has not been entirely forgotten. Several hundred shells, together with several six inch columbiads, have passed through the city on their way to Pensacola. It is thought that no immediate attack will be made, although the besiegers number about seven thousand men now. In the meanwhile, all the worst effects of trade are beginning to manifest themselves in trade. The merchants who went to New Orleans a few weeks ago to buy goods, have returned with the information that they are higher there than they can be possibly sold here. Charleston merchants have no more than they immediately dispose of, and refuse to sell for anything but gold. Prices are rapidly rising on everything, and the future gives no promise of anything better. Merchants are unable to replenish their stocks, and look only to a safe disposal of what they have. One of the questions which is torturing the curiosity of some people here, is, what is George Sanders doing. His daughter walks the streets in what the ladies call secession colors—black trimmed with white, while the father spends his time at the hotel, apparently on a good understanding with all the powers that be. The only explanation I have heard given is that he is making arreagements with Mr. Davis for the fitting out of Yankee ships for privateers, acting on dit in conjunction with his quondum friend Mayor Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞The female organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them.

Sold by all druggists. m3 dim

☞Something to restore; and it will do it. See Prof. Wood's advertisement.

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element, CHATEAUGO'S INCORRUPTIBLE DYE is the *only one* ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation *of the most natural hair dye ever* known.

Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers. CHATEAUGO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. al d&wlm

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Policy Holders of the New York Life Insurance Co.:

By letter received from the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, dated April 25th, 1861, all persons who have policies in this Company are justified in forming themselves into a company, or companies, for the defence of their homes, wives, and children.

m3 d3 WM. S. VERNON & SON, Agents.

PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR BOILS.

BOSTON, June 23, 1854.

After suffering from *Boils*, some sixty in number, for a whole year, I find myself entirely relieved by the use of one bottle of Peruvian Syrup. I am fully convinced of its power to remove from the system any impurity, leaving the patient free from the *bad effects* so frequently realized.

C. B. PRATT,
President Union Life Ins. Co.

☞Peruvian Syrup is a solution of protoxide of iron, a new discovery in medicine, and strikes at the root of disease by producing *healthy blood*, the source of all vitality in the human organism.

For sale by all Druggists.

CARY & TALBOTT,
a26 d12 Agents, Louisville.

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of—

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, nit colors; embroidered English barege checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdise and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz, percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft boish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and beavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S,
m22 &b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

AUCTION SALES.

A Special 2 Days' Sale
BY L. KAHN & CO.,

No. 404 Main Street,

il. GRAUMAN.....Auctioneer.).

Will take place

On Tuesday and Wednesday next,

May 7th and 8th,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock and continuing during the day.

NEW ARRIVALS AND NEW CONSIGNMENTS received since our last sale, consisting of Farmers' Satin, Spanish Linen, French Marcelles Vestings, Ripke Cottonade, Tweeds, Jeans, Farmers' Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cloths; also a large invoice of Hosier, Mixed Hose, Silk Tissue, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Notions, &c.

☞Our city and country dealers are especially invited to attend this sale, as the orders are to sell without regard to any price.

Terms cash (bankable funds).

I. GRAUMAN, Auctioneer. L. KAHN & CO.
m6 d2

N. B.—Also 100 Organdie Robes a large consignment of Prints, Lawns, Scotch Summer Shirts, and 100 dozen New York custom-made Shirts, &c will be disposed of.

By S. G. Henry & Co.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, RETAIL STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND FANCY TRADS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND CARPET BAGS

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 7, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, No. 334 Main street:

At 11 o'clock precisely, an invoice of desirable first-class

MEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS,

With a variety of WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m6 d2 Auctioneers.

By S. G. Henry & Co.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURED PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING next, May 8, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. W. C. Dade, on Jefferson street, south side Third street, his entire stock of

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

☞The sale will be positive and without reserve. The articles were manufactured by Mr. Dade expressly for his private sales. They are now arranged or in operation on the first and second floors of said room.

Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m6 d3 Auctioneers

By C. C. Spencer.

WHITE AND NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, FIGS, BROOMS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, CODFISH, GERMAN SOAP, and GLASSWARE

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-rooms, No. 530 Main street, the following price lots, viz: Crushed, Powdered and Granulated White Sugar; New Orleans Sugar; Codfish, ½ and ¼ bols prime Mackerel; fresh Codfish; Plantation Molasses; Figs; Brooms; Faucets; Tobacco of all grades (some extra fine); Half Spanish and Havana Cigars; German Soap; and Glassware of all varieties, with many other articles for the Grocery and Confectionery trade.

☞The special attention of dealers and all others in want of really good, fresh, and desirable Groceries is called to this sale, which, as heretofore, will be without reserve.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m6 d2 Auctioneer.

By C. C. Spencer.

SPECIAL SALE OF GRANITE, CHINA, GLIT, GLASS, AND PLATED WARE

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 8, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, No. 530 Main street, will be sold a very desirable assortment, in which will be found—Granit Plain Cups and Saucers, and Vegetable Dishes; China Plain Goblets, Champagnes, and Wines; Gold-banded French Chinaware, Motto Cups, covered Goblard Cups; Plated and Britannia Castors, Plated Tea and Dessert Spoons, Knives and Forks, Waiters (very rich patterns, with an endless assortment of other articles in this line.

☞The special attention of families and dealers is called to this sale. The stock is of the finest kind, being selected expressly for city retail sales. The entire lot will be closed out without reserve.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m6 d2 Auctioneer.

FIRE INSURANCE!

BY

JOHN MUIR.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine street, New York.
Cash Capital.....$500,000.
This Company does business on the mutual plan, returning to the policy-holders three-fourths of the profits of the company.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$500,000.

MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$154,000.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$240,000.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$251,000.

The undersigned, Agent of the above reliable Companies, will do a general Fire and Inland Marine business in the lowest established rates. Losses, as usual, promptly adjusted and paid. He solicits a return of the patronage of his former friends a business, and of the public generally.

JOHN MUIR.

☞Office at Jefferson Insurance Company, Main st., opposite Bank of Louisville. feb1 dtf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, held this day, to elect a President and twelve Directors, to serve the present year, he following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Garvin,	James R. Wilder,
Wm. Gay,	Samuel L. Nock,
Wm. Hughes,	Wm. Terry,
Jas. S. Lithgow,	George W. Morris
John W. Anderson,	W. Geo. Anderson,
Warren Newcomb,	Joseph T. Torbitt.

JAMES TRABUE, President.

ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary.

The attention of merchants and stock traders is particularly invited to this old established and successful Insurance Company, and continues to do a general Fire and Marine Insurance business on the most liberal terms. Office, corner of Main and Bullitt streets, over Commercial Bank.

m3 ABRAHAM HITE, Sec'y.

JACOB SCHMITT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

BAR and SHEET IRON, NAILS,

Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, &c.;

STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES;

BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES, FILES, CARPENTERS', CABINET-MAKERS', AND COOPERS' TOOLS; BUILDERS' AND CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE, &c.

No. 117 Market street, south side, below First and Brook.

oue 14 bla3dly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞There will be a meeting at the hall over the Opal Saloon, corner of First and Jefferson streets, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a rifle company to be mustered into the State Guard.

Members will be at no expense for uniforms.

All good men fair rable to such an organization are invited to attend. 41*

☞All in want of fine pictures—painted or plain—had better go to Elrod's, No. 408 Main street. my6 d6*

☞"The Glass Fountain Gallop" is a new composition from our clever musical friend Charles L. Ward, dedicated to Oliver H. Strattan, of the Capitol Drug Store. The movement of the gallop is no effervescent as the flow of Strattan's soda, and the vignette is a fine view of his elegant store, with an arabesque border advertising all his extracts, toilet articles, perfumery, &c.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Gelt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Policy Holders of the New York Life Insurance Co.:

By letter received from the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, dated April 25th, 1861, all persons who have policies in this Company are justified in forming themselves into a company, or companies, for the defence of their homes, wives, and children.

m3 d3 WM. S. VERNON & SON, Agents.

PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR BOILS.

BOSTON, June 23, 1854.

After suffering from *Boils*, some sixty in number, for a wh

TOP

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PLEA OF "ALIEN ENEMY."—During the session of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama, Judge Sharter held the plea of "alien enemy" was sufficient to sustain a motion for dismissal of all civil actions brought in the courts of citizens of any so called States. In obedience to a great many cases brought by plaintiffs residing in these States were summarily disposed of.

COLLIER EXPLOSION AND TWO MEN KILLED.—A locomotive boiler on the Michigan Southern Railroad exploded about eight miles from Chicago on Thursday, killing the fireman, road master, and engineer.

THE LAWS OF WAR AMONG NATIONS.—The respect of hostilities between the United States Government and the Confederate States renders some inquiry into the law of nations on this subject appropriate and interesting. What are the legal consequences, and what the practical bearings, of a state of war upon the individual rights of citizens of the two Confederacies having dealings with each other, are questions which should be clearly understood. As a contribution from a standard authority to the general stock of knowledge on the subject, we quote some extracts from Kent's Commentaries, as found in Lecture third, on the Law of Nations, vol. 1:

Interdiction of Commercial Intercourse.—One of the immediate and important consequences of the declaration of war is the absolute interruption and interdiction of all commercial intercourse, intercourse and dealing between the subjects of the two countries. The idea that any commercial intercourse or pacific dealing can lawfully subsist between the people of the powers at war, except under the clear and express sanction of the Government, and without a special license, is utterly inconsistent with the new claes of duties growing out of a state of war. The interdiction flows, necessarily, from the principle already stated, that a state of war puts all the members of the two nations respectively in hostility to each other; and to suffer individuals to carry on a friendly or commercial intercourse, while the two Governments were at war, would be placing the acts of Governments and the acts of individuals in contradiction to each other. It would counteract the operations of war, and throw obstacles in the way of the public efforts, and lead to disorder, inhospitality and treason.

It follows as a necessary consequence of the doctrines of the illegality of all intercourse or traffic, without express permission, that all contracts with the enemy made during the war are utterly void. The insurance of any enemy's property is an illegal contract, because it is a species of trade and intercourse with the enemy. The drawing of a bill of exchange, by an alien enemy, on a subject of the adverse country, is an illegal and void contract, because it is a commercial action and contract. The purchase of bills on the enemy's country, or the remission and deposit of funds there, is a dangerous and illegal act, because it may be checking the resources and relieving the wants of the enemy. The remission of funds, in money or bills, in subject to the enemy is unlawful. The inhibition reaches to every commercial, direct or circuitous. All endeavors to trade with the enemy, by the intervention of a third person, or by partnership, have equally failed, and no artifice has succeeded to legalize the trade without the express permission of the Government.

In drawing suppose this existence of civil contracts and relations, and a reference in courts of justice; and it is, therefore, necessarily contradictory in a state of war. It admits aid to an enemy in an official manner, by enabling the merchants of the enemy's country to support their government, and it facilitates the means of conveying intelligence and carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the enemy. These considerations apply with peculiar force to maritime States, where the principal object is to destroy the marine and commerce of the enemy, in order to force them to peace. It is a well settled doctrine in the English courts, and with the English jurists, that there cannot exist, at the same time, a war of arms and a peace for commerce.

The war puts an end at once to all dealing and communication with each other, and places every individual of the respective Governments, as well as the Governments themselves, in a state of hostility. This is equally the doctrine of all the authoritative writers on the law of nations, and the maritime ordinances of all the great Powers of Europe. It is equally the received law of the country, and was so decided frequently by the Courts of the United States during the Revolutionary War, and again by the Supreme Court of the United States during the course of the late war; and it is difficult to conceive of a point of doctrine more deeply or extensively rooted in the general maritime law of Europe, and in the universal and immemorial usage of the whole community of the civilized world.

Every relaxation of the rule tends to corrupt the allegiance of the subject, and prevents the war from fulfilling its end. The only exception to the rule of an absolute nonintercourse in national jurisprudence is the case of ransom bills, and they are in cases of necessity, founded on a state of war, and engendered by its violence. It is also a further consequence of the inability of the subjects of the two States to commune or carry on any correspondence or business together that all commercial partnerships, existing between the subjects of the two parties prior to the war, are dissolved by the mere force and operation of the war itself, though other contracts, existing prior to the war, are not extinguished but the remedy is only suspended and is from the inability of an alien enemy to sue or to use it, in the language of the civilians, a *peccatum gentium juris*.

The whole of this doctrine respecting the illegality of any commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of the two nations at war, was established, reviewed, and the principles and rule ancient and modern, foreign and domestic, were accurately examined and the positions which have been laid down established in the case of Grisworld vs. Waddington, decided in the Supreme Court of this State, and afterward affirmed on error.

☞ When the American flag was hoisted over the Custom-house in Baltimore, on Wednesday, there was universal rejoicing. The Sun says:

It was greeted with repeated cheers, and the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," were sung. There was also another flag, of smaller size, raised on a staff at the top of the building. There was no other excitement than the cheering and singing, and the throng dispersed more rapidly than it had gathered. Through out the whole time there was apparent good feeling, as there is there any ackind expression calculated to disturb the peace.

About two o'clock, when only some twenty or thirty persons were standing near, nearly the whole of the police force having been withdrawn, a young man named George Lemmon boldly walked up the porch and severed the halyards with his pocket knife. Instantly a cry was made by those outside, and Lemmon ran into the custom-house. A crowd quickly gathered and Lemmon threw him off into the crowd he could be found. Lemmon Mears and Sutherland, who were near by, followed Lemmon into the custom-house and took him into custody. Where the crowd was further augmented, and a rope procured with which to execute their threat, but the police offered their assistance to protect the party to the central police station, which they did, though the thing fell well closely after, and sometimes attempted to get hold of Lemmon. After reaching the police station the crowd dispersed, and Lemmon was subsequently taken before the United States Commissioner, who held him to bail for a further hearing.

In the afternoon the flag was again put up, and it is not probable that it will be again disturbed, as such conduct is deprecated by all good citizens.

ITEMS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer offers, in its advertising columns, $30 apiece for fifteen dozen rats from the Confederate army.

Red, white, and blue are the colors now being put in the Balmoral skirts by the manufacturers.

The bombardment of Gaeta is said to have cost 20,000,000 francs, and yet it was a good investment.

The value of the vessels and other property destroyed at Norfolk, Va., is estimated at $10,000,000.

The deaths in St. Louis, Mo., last week, numbered 48, of which 35 were children under five years of age.

About 35,000 troops have left or passed through New York city, on their way to Washington.

An order for 1,000 rifles, for Tennessee, was received at Colt's on Saturday. It was not used.

What is the difference between Charlotte Arn and Ann Elizabeth? She is a quack and the other a chemist. How so? Why, the former is a charlatan and he latter an analyzer.

Daniel Webster's son, Fletcher, is raising in Boston a regiment of volunteers.

Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire"—A number of women have fled from Charleston and taken refuge in Baltimore.

The Volunteer Relief Fund in Milwaukie, Wis., being raised by private subscription, amounts to $23,000.

The Virginia State authorities have contracted with parties in Richmond for altering 10,000 flintlock muskets into percussion, and the work has already been commenced.

Walker Cunningham, a boy four years old, was burned to death, the other day, by the firing of the dead grass on one of the hills near Malden, Mass.

Morganatic marriages are those which occur between parties of unequal rank, and where the less favored is excluded to the title or property of the husband.

Seventy-six Sisters of Mercy in Providence have tendered their services for hospital duty, in attendance upon the Rhode Island regiment.

It is expected that the Pensacola and Montgomery (Ala.) Railroad will be completed in five days. There are from six to seven miles yet to iron.

Gen. Lee, who is at the head of the Virginia troops, is the son of the celebrated "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Pensacola, says a siege of six months is expected before Fort Pickens is taken.

The tailor shops in the Wisconsin State Prison have had orders to turn out nothing but military clothing.

Ten thousand dollars have been voted by the Camden and Amboy Railroad toward the support of the families of volunteers going from New Jersey.

An elderly woman, wife of Ebenezer C. Thayer, of Quincy, Mass., hung herself on Saturday to the bed post in her chamber. Momentary insanity was assigned as the cause.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, May 4, M.

Flour firm at $4 75 for superfine. Whisky 12¾. Nothing doing to Provisions; price remain nominal. There is a fair demand for Groceries.

NEW YORK, May 4, M.

Stocks without change or activity. Money and exchange present no new features. Illinois Central closing at 60½, Panama 102, Harlem same, ditto preferred 37½, Pacific Mail 70¾, Michigan Central 45¾, Reading 78, Fort Wayne 37¾, Michigan Southern 13½, do guaranteed 38, New York Central 78¾, Erie 21, Hamilton and St. Joseph Railroad 30, Harlem 14 bonds 98, Hudson 1st bonds 105, Missouri 6's 39, North Carolina 6's, Virginia 6's, Tennessee 6's, Treasury 3's 100, United States 7 3-10 Loan 93, Sterling exchange on London 77 7-8.

Military Goods.

MAD. D. RUHL,

No. 227 Fourth st., mid-way between Market and Main.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF MILITARY GOODS of every description, EPAULETTES, SWORDS, SASHES, BULLS, PANNIER TASSELS, STATE GUARD and U. S. BUTTONS, &c., all which are sold wholesale and retail at short notice.

ap21 dtf

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

The undersigned will to-day two companies to rent the design of the corporal's bayonet Confederate Hall, on Green street, between Clay & Shelby streets. The undersigned will be always on hand to receive and drill recruits. Kentuckians are you ready to submit to claims and view of military? Keep your rifle with you in your room, d 7 WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,

ap 21 PRESTON ROGERS.

CANNEL COAL.

WE have just received a fresh supply of the finely celebrated article of Coal River Petens Cannel Coal, the best article for cooking and summer use. Leave your orders at Webb's old stand, on north side of Third, near Market, and southwest corner Brook and Main streets.

ap 20 dtf OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.

HUGH FERGUSON. DAVID FERGUSON.

H. FERGUSON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY FLOUR,

Fifth street, one door north of Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BEST BRANDS OF FAMILY FLOUR constantly on hand.

☞ Flour delivered to any part of the city free of charge. 11 dec 6m

NOW OPEN!
NOW OPEN!
A most elegant stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S.
On Main street, opposite the National.
DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
SPRING SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
Also for Children's and Youths' wear,
Together with a great variety of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c.
For sale cheap for cash at
ARMSTRONG'S. m4

DRY GOODS.

413 Main Street. 413

MARK & DOWNS

Have now in store a full and complete stock of

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS

Of the best fabric, such as—

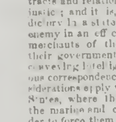
TABLE LINENS; BED LINENS;
SHIRTING LINENS; TOWELINGS;
FRUIT OF THE LOOM LIMITED;
MARSEILLES SPREADS; SHIRTING COTTONS;
OSNABURGS, colored and white;
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS of all kinds.

These Goods were all bought for cash at the lowest ebb of the market, and are now offered at such prices as must please all parties. Call and examine stock and prices at

MARK & DOWNS'S,
413 MAIN STREET.

m2

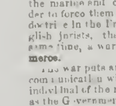
THE GEM OF THE SEASON,



Is now by Madame C. Von James and the great tenor, Mr. Adams, now with Madame Pabbri—THOU ART GONE AND YET SO FAR—from the German of R Ichardt, with the English and German words, and embellished with an elegant lithographic title. Price only 35 cents.

Also—"STILL IN MY DREAMS," by Foley Hall, author of "River of Thee," with same lithographic title. 2 cents.

These are gems of Song, and selling rapidly. Call soon at the Central Music House, 319 West Jefferson street. WM. MERRELL.

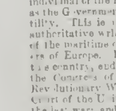


HOUSEKEEPERS

Who are taking up Carpets should not put them down again without the PATENT CARPET LINING, procurable only at WILKINS', west side Fourth, between Main and Market streets.

e4

1861 MILLINERY GOODS. 1861



BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS
(latest styles),
BONNET WIRES, and
WHALEBONE,

A good assortment of LACES, HALF LACE, and MUSLIN EDGINGS always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

☞ BLEACHING and PRESSING at

Mrs. WM. OSBORNE'S,
318 Jefferson st

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF
WALL PAPER

Partly damaged by the recent fire, which is to be sold

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR QUALITY,

As it is our intention to clear our stock entirely.

Call soon for GREAT BARGAINS at

LAPP & BROTHER'S,
303 Fourth street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

a15

IMPORTED CIGARS!

Directly Imported from Havana,

COMPRISING A LOT OF THE FINEST BRANDS such as—

Londres Intitulad,	Preyas Intitulad,
Londres M. Vegas,	Regalia Britannica,
Rosa Porenc,	Rosa Washington,
Medio Rica, Herabld,	Londres Distinction,
Rosa, Lucerni,	&c.,

In store and for sale low by

EDW. PEYNADO,
316 Main st., Basement Louisville Hotel.

a9

New Arrival of MILLINERY GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS ANOTHER lot of

ENGLISH STRAW BONNETS,
MISSES' BOULEVARD HATS,
BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.

I am determined to sell cheap for cash, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

MRS. M. J. BRYANT,
314 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

a15

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. M. A. WEAVER,

No. 413 Jefferson st., south side, below Fourth.

Offers to the ladies a fine and carefully selected assortment of spring millinery, viz:

Straw Bonnets,
Fancy do.
Misses' Hats,
Children's do.,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c.;

Also, Patterns of the latest styles, not received, duplicated from fashion magazine.

☞ Every attention given to dress making.

m23 dtf

JAVA COFFEE—10 mats fine old received per railroad and for sale by

m5 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

COCOA-NUTS—6 tierces Cocoa-Nuts received by Baltic and for sale by

m7 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

SUGAR—100 bbls Lorering's Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugar just received and for sale by

m12 GARDNER & CO

REFINED SUGAR—50 bbls Circle A New York Crushed in store and for sale by

m9 WM. GAY.

RIO COFFEE—200 bags good tair and prime arriving and for sale by

m1 RAWSON, TODD & CO.

GOLDEN SIRUP—20 bbls and 100 kegs Belcher's superior Sirup received per Mediterranean and for sale by

m19 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY—200 bbls of very superior quality, and six years old, for sale by

m11 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

COCOA-NUTS—20 tierces fresh Cocoa-Nuts to arrive and for sale by

m14 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

POTATOES—2 car loads prime Potatoes just received and for sale by

m8 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

MOLASSES—10 bbls Plantation landing from steamer Woodford and for sale by

m20 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

FLOUR—500 bbls Flour in store and for sale by

m5 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 146 Fourth st.

RIO COFFEE—600 bags fair to prime in store and for sale by

m6 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

MACKEREL—500 bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by

m8 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

W. & H. BURKHARDT.

AGENTS FOR HUNSLER & CO'S STEAM DRIED BOLTED CORN-MEAL. A very superior article.

CORN-MEAL—50 bushels Flower & Co.'s Steam Dried Bolted Corn-Meal, in 2-bushel and bushel bags, in store and for sale by

a18 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

RICE—18 casks Rice received per mailboat and for sale by

m12 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

NAILS—78 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [m12] HIBBITT & SON.

CITY DIRECTORY,

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to

BUSINESS & NAMES.

Auctioneers.

Kuhn, I. & Co., north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Anderson, Thos. & Co., 420 Main street.
Henry, Samuel O. & Co., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Market, bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Brent, H. & Co., 567 Main st.
Sherman & Bro., 61 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Mann & Co., corner of Green and 4th.
Pitkin, Wiard, & Co., 515 Main st.
Carter & Buchanan, 404 Main st.

Daguerreotype Galleries.

J. C. Elrod's (formerly Harris's) Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webster & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Hollowellers, Stallioners, & Blank Book Manufacturers.

Maxwell & Co., Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Periodical Dealers.

Robertson, O. W. & Co., Fourth street, near Main.
Bedford, H., 223 Third street.
Davidson, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Maddox, F., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.

Hunt, Thos. H. & Co., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Bankers.

Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Brunet Bleacher.

Osborne, Mrs. Wm., Jefferson st., bet. 2d and 4th.

Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

Mandeville, J. C., & Co., Main, bet. Second and Third.
Armstrong, J. M., corner 4th and Main sts.
Steindle & Brandenfels, 3d st., between Main & Market.

Cloaks and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. V. D. Bourke & Co., 346 Main st., bet. Ballitt and 6th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Stark, Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Mackall & Dunkerson, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Varieties.

Merchant, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Cigars.

Peyrade, Ed., Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.
Odium and Gardner, Fourth.
Casseday & Hopkins, 54 Main st.
Lassiter & Mc Grady, 412 Main st.
Jacobi, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Coal Dealers.

Crittenden & Gault, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Chemists and Apothecaries.

Dawes, S. P., corner 4th and Jefferson sts.

Cement.

Bellamy, F., Main st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Stone, I. F. & Co., Main st., bet. 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.

Morris, J. & S. Sons, 60 Main st.
Robinson, R. A. & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 425 Main st.
Voight & Klinck, 51 st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Mantles, Fancy Castings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, &c.

Healy & Beatly, 4th street, between Main and Market.

Ramsdell Salt Agent.

Brooks, W. C., 51 st., bet. Main and the river.

General Produce and Provision Brokers.

Tait, Anderson, & Co., 4 Fourth street.
Allen, Moore, & Haden, Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Burnham & Goodlet, 1st, bet. Main and Market.
Brandin & Sommers, Main, bet. 1st and 2d.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th.
Gaylord, H. B., Wall st.
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 2d and 3d.
Wood & Moody, Wall st., bet. Main and the river.
Castleman & Torbitt, 2 Main st.
Gardner & Co., 404 Main street.
Low, Wm., 209 Main st.
Hallett, M. & Co., 522 Main street.
Jack & Bridges, 3d street, bet. Market and Main.
Morris, Geo., W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Rhorer & Allen, 3d street, bet. Market and Main.
Rawson, Todd, & Co., 314 Main street.
Snyder, John, Orchid street, bet. First and Brook.
Welby, Geo., 502 Main street.

1,000
Agents Wanted!!

TO SELL TICKETS IN THE

Library Association Company's SIXTH GREAT DISTRIBUTION,

TO BE DRAWN AT PADUCAH, KY.,

May 1, 1861.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES IN MONEY!

Tickets Limited to 5,000.

SINGLE TICKETS $2. OR SIX TICKETS FOR $10.

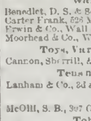
Terms to Agents very Liberal.

☞ For Tickets, Schemes, or Agencies, address or apply to BYERS & CLEMENTS,
a4 dtf No. 305 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Dissolution.

C. A. BLACK & CO. are this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle, and all persons who have claims against the same will present them for settlement to W. C. D. White, who is also authorized to settle.

W. C. D. WHITE,
April 19, 1861. C. A. BLACK.



W. C. D. WHIPS will continue the business at the old stand, on the south side of Fifth and Green streets.

ap19 d1f

C. J. RAIBLE,

332 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Begs leave to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that he has just received his stock of Spring Goods, consisting in part of the richest and latest styles of Dress Trimmings, German Zephyrs and Shetland Wools, Canvas, Chenille Patterns, Needles, Purse Floss, Filling and Embroidery Silks, Gold and Silver Laces, Braids, Cord and Tassels, and Fringe Nets, Combs, Hair Pins, Beads, Lace, and a great variety of French Fancy Articles.

☞ Princes, Buttons, Cords, Tassels, &c., made to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at a liberal discount. ap19 dtf

Know Thyself.

DR. McCANN is a regularly educated Physician and Surgeon, and, from a close attention and locality of disease by the pulse and its peculiarities without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leadiner questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examination

FREE OF CHARGE.

IN CASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you new remedies, entirely vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in all following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Bloodvessels, Liver, and Kidneys, Dropsy, Saint Vitus's Dance, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Fever, Sores, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Ruptures, Diarrhea, &c., all in a speedy, safe, and permanent manner without the use of poisonous drugs or disgusting nauseating medicine of any kind. Hygeine defined—calling no difference what your troubles may be. I do not expect you to place your self under my treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office No. 7 Fifth st., between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, giving symptoms and nature of disease, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address

J. H. McCANN, M. D.,
Louisville, Ky.

m13 d3m pd weekly

Boys' Clothing.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

On Main street, opposite the National Hotel.

HAS just received some very beautiful new styles

SPRING SUITS
For Boys' and Children's wear,
Also
MEN'S CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
&c.,
Which he will sell cheap for cash. m14

MARK & DOWNS,
413 Main street,

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
KID GLOVES, assorted;
G. CHUSSING
WASHINGTON GUZE;
ENGLISH and FRENCH CHINTZ;
PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
For sale at low prices.

m11 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

REMOVAL.

MOORE'S
MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT

Has been removed to north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth,

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ap21 dtf re-opened m

CIGARS! CIGARS!

OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM HAVANA, consisting of a lot of the very best brands, such as:

BREVAS INTIMIDAD;
LONDRES INTIMIDAD;
CONCHAS WASHINGTON;
CONCHAS LUCURO;
REGALIA WASHINGTON;
REGALIA EUCORO;
REGALIA LOS ANDES;
CONCHAS DE SELECTION, &c.

Always on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail by

EDWD. PEYNADO,

m4 No. 316 Main st., under the Louisville Hotel.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

COLLIS ORMSBY,

334 North side Main st., between 3d and 4th

HAS in addition to our stock in trade the following articles, viz: Axes, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes, Bolts, Rivets, Planes, Saws, Coffee Mills, & Salt Wrought Iron Pumps and Carpenters' Tools. For sale low by

m20 COLLIS ORMSBY.

HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs, Hale and Proctor Houses have been refurnished and refitted, and will accommodate four thousand visitors at any time throughout the year. These wonderful springs positively cure Rheumatism, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Gout, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Impotency, Sore Throat, Disease of the Liver, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula and Granular diseases, and all forms of Skin diseases.

Dr. C. CLAYTON, Proprietor.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, the Medical examiner of Hot Springs will supply clerkships to applicants.

N. B.—Mercurial, Iodine, Sulphur, and other medicated vapors furnished when required. jan22 Hy

DIARIES FOR 1861.

We have a large variety of these useful MEMORANDUM BOOKS, many of them of fine Turkey morocco with POCKET-BOOK attached. For sale by

MAXWELL & CO.,
Main st., near Fifth.

12

PREPARE FOR SPRING, 1861.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

On Main, opposite the National Hotel.

Is now in receipt of some nice CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, to which he invites the attention of those in want of a nice Dress or Business Suit. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is now large and well-assorted both for men and boys. Also

Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.

For sale cheap for cash; or to prompt customers who HAVE PAID THEIR JANUARY BILLS. (22)

New Importations.

CRUTCHER & McCREADY,

At No. 377 Main street, three doors below the Louisville Hotel.

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of Robes and Queensware. On hand and arriving a large and extensive assortment of Glassware, Brit. and Plated Castors, Looking-Glasses, Lanterns, Waiter-Coolers, Toilet Sets, and Fruit Jars, all of which will be offered at as low figures as can be found in the market.

a7

MAPLE SUGAR—100 lbs pure Maple Sugar just received and for sale by

m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

COUNTRY MOLASSES—A prime article in store and for sale by

m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls choice White Wheat Flour just received and for sale by

m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

Railroad Stock for Sale.

SIX SHARES Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Stock for sale. QUIGLEY, LYONS, & CO.

m25

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED this day a full assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, viz:

Summer Bombazines;
Bereige Anglaise;
Black Point de Veglee;
Tammantine, black and colored;
Bereige Bernard
Black Mousseline.

☞ We are daily adding to our stock.

m25 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

MACKEREL—
100 bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3;
100 half do;
200 do;
50 kits White Fish; for sale by

m26 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

COTTON YARNS—
150 bags assorted numbers;
50 do Carpet Chain
50 bales Cotton Twine;
50 do Candle-Wick;
100 do No. 1 Batting; for sale by

m25 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

CANDLES AND SOAP—
200 boxes Star Candles;
100 do do
200 do common bar Soap;
50 do German do
50 do Toilet do
20 do Castile do; for sale by

m26 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

MOLASSES—
100 bbls Plantation;
100 do do;
50 bbls Sugar-House;
50 do do;
50 do whole, ¼, and ⅛ bbls Golden Sirup; for sale by

m26 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

65 HHDS SUGAR just received per steamer Woodford and for sale by

m8 TYLER & MARTIN.

SUNDRIES—
50 boxes No. 1 Family Soap;
12 do No. 1 German do;
12 do No. 1 Palm do;
12 do No. 1 Brown do;
50 do No. 1 Star Candles;
25 do and ½ boxes Tallow Candles;
also a few boxes Paraffine do;
25 do and ½ boxes Starch; for sale by

a13 HIBBITT & SON.

REFINED SUGARS—200 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Loaf, and Soft Crushed Sugars in store and for sale by

a13 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—100 bbls Baltimore Crushed and Powdered arriving and for sale by

a27 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—100 bbls Baltimore B Soft Crushed received and for sale by

a13 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

WOODEN WARE. Tubs, Keelers, Buckets, Brooms, Mats, Mops, Brushes, Churns, Clothes-Pins, Washboards, Bowls, &c., for sale by

a6 HIBBITT & SON.

RIO COFFEE—100 bags good to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by

a1 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

CHEESE—25 boxes of fine quality in store and for sale by [m16] HIBBITT & SON.

SHEETINGS—
20 cases 10-4 brown Sheetings;
10 do 11-4 bleached do;
5 do 12-1 do do;
Just received and for sale by

m9 JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

200 DOZ MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS:
5-0 doz Gil 00;
5-0 pieces silk 50;
Received and for sale by

m1 JAMES LOW & CO.

LONDON PORTER AND SCOTCH ALE—
100 dozen London Porter;
80 do Scotch Ale;
Sold by the dozen or case to suit purchasers by

m7 I. P. THOMPSON, 8 Fourth st.

FLOUR—50 bbls in store and for sale by

m21 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 146 Fourth st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER.

Improved Metal Burial Cases

Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness

☞ Office corner Seventh and Jefferson, Louisville.

THE above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.

All orders promptly attended to. d18 dtf

J. VON BORRIES & CO.,

CLOTH HOUSE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

466 Main street, between Ballitt and Fifth.

Our stock is now very large and complete, to which however we are adding daily all the latest styles of goods in our line. m29

LOVERING'S REFINED SUGARS—50 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar just received per Mediterranean and for sale by

m26 COOLE & MOODY.

JAVA COFFEE—150 mats choice old Java in store and for sale by

m26 RAWSON, TODD & CO.

RIO COFFEE 1 cargo good arriving and for sale by

m26 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

PRINTS.

WE are daily receiving American prints, to which we invite the attention of purchasers for cash only, as we can and will sell them cheaper than any House that can afford to do it.

m28 JAMES LOW & CO.

FISH—
20 bbls White Fish;
20 do Trout;
Just received per Railroad and for sale by

m26 GARDNER & CO.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—

Organdies, Lawns, and Jaconets;
Paris printed Rrilliante;
Checked Chalhes;
French and English Chintz and Calicoes;
Bonnet and Belt Ribbons;
And a general stock of Staple and Fancy Goods.

m22 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

NOTICE.

For fine Champagne and Catawba Wines,
For fine old Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines,
For fine old Cognac Brandies,
For fine old Bourbon County Whisky,
For fine old Peach and Apple Brandy,
For Scotch Ale, London Porter, and Brown Stout,
And for everything else good in the Liquor line,
Go to the "OLD BLUE HOUSE" and you will surely find it.

J. P. THOMPSON.

m23

LINEN GOODS—
25 pieces 7-4 superfine Table Damask;
10 cases Irish linens, a sortisl;
5 do Stouth Linen;
5 do Bleach do;
2,000 pair brown Linen Table Cloths;
3 cases brown Linen Drilling;
3 do bleached do;
2 do do do;
Received and for sale by

m22 JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

LE BON TON for April, 1861.

LA ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April, 1861;
For sale at

m25 F. MADDEN'S, 321 Third st.

SIRUP—50 packages extra Golden Sirup, in whole and half bbls and kegs, received per mailboat and for sale by ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.,

Corner Second and Washington sts.

SIRUP—St. Louis and Lovering's extra Golden Sirup in kegs and ½ bbls, retail by

m26 HIBBITT & SON.

FINE TOBACCO—Brown's and Hollinde's, of an extra quality, for sale by

m21 HIBBITT & SON.

MACKEREL AND SALMON in whole, half, and quarter bbls and on retail by

m26 HIBBITT & SON.

LEMONS AND NUTS—
20 boxes Messina Lemons;
5 tierces Cocoa-Nuts;
1 sack Sapica Walnuts;
Received by steamer Woodford and for sale by

m24 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

MACKEREL—200 bbls and half bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by

m27 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

FLOUR—
10 bbls Fine Flour;
900 bbls No. 1 Extra Flour;
In store and for sale by

m27 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

RIO COFFEE—200 bags good fair and prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by

m27 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Just received 2 bbls prime Molasses in store and for sale by

m26 HIBBITT & SON.

MOLASSES—17 bbls Plantation landing from steamer Magenta and for sale by

m26 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES—500 lbs Dried Beef and 5 dozen Tongues for sale by

m19 HIBBITT & SON.

FRESH PECANS—10 bushels fresh Pecans just received and for sale by

m29 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CATAWBA WINE—10 bbls Hiland's pure Catawba Wine in store and for sale by

m29 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls No. 1 Extra White Wheat Flour, selected expressly for family use, for sale by

m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

50 CASKS SHEET ZINC, a superior article, for sale by

a1 WALLACE, LITHGOW, & CO.

OLD VERSETH—75 bags prime Clover-Seed just received and for sale by

m26 I. P. THOMPSON, 8 Fourth st.

HOT SPRINGS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs, Hale and Proctor Houses have been refurnished and refitted, and will accomm